## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives

ings which surround us, and who has so signally wned the year with his goodness. If we find bers, in strength, in wealth, in knowledge, in for all these on the protection and merciful dispensations of Divine Providence.

Since your last adjournment, Alexander Mc-Leod, a British subject, who was indicted for the murder of an American citizen, and whose case has been the subject of a correspondence heretofore communicated to you, has been acjuitted by the verdict of an impartial and intelligent jury, and has, under the judgment of the Court, been regularly discharged.

Great Britain having made known to this Government that the expedition which was fitted out from Canada for the destruction of the steam-boat Caroline, in the winter of 1837, and which resulted in the destruction of said boat, and in the death of an American citizen, was undertaken by orders emenating from the authorities of the British Government, in Canada, and demanding the discharge of McLeod upon the ground that, if engaged in that expedition, he did but fulfil the orders of his Government, has thus been answered in the only way in which she could be answered by a Government, the pow-ers of which are distributed among its several departments by the fundamental law. Happily for the people of Great Britain, as well as those of the United States, the only mode by which an individual, arraigned for a criminal offence, before the Courts of either, can obtain his discharge, is the independent action of the judiciary, and by proceedings equally familiar to the Courts of

both countries. If in Great Britain a power exists in the Crown to cause to be entered a nolle prosequi, which is not the case with the Executive power of the United States upon a prosecution pending in a State Court; yet there, no more than here, can the chief Executive power, rescue a prisoner from custody without an order of the proper tribunal directing his discharge. The precise stage of the proceedings at which such order may be made, is a matter of municipal regulation exclueively, and not to be complained of by any other Government. In cases of this kind, a Government becomes politically responsible only, when ite tribunals of last resort are shown to have rendered unjust and injurious judgments in matters not doubtful. To the establishment and elucidation of this principle, no nation has lent its audered upon his application for a discharge, to the ome Court of the United States, or to submit his case to the decision of a jury, preferred the tter, deeming it the readiest mode of obtaining hie liberation, and the result has fully sustained the wisdom of his choice. The manner in which the issue submitted was tried, will satisfy the English Government that the principles of justice will never fail to govern the enlightened decision of an American tribunal. I cannot fail however, to suggest to Congress the propriety and, in some degree, the necessity, of making such provisions by law, so far as they may constitutionally do so, for the removal at their com mencement, and at the option of the party, of all such cases as may hereafter arise, and which may involve the faithful observance and execution of our international obligations, from the State to the Federal Judiciary. This Government, by her institutions, is charged with the maintenance of peace and the preservation of amicable relations with the nations of the earth, and ought to possess, without question, all the reaand proper means of maintaining the one and preserving the other. Whilst just confidence is felt in the Judiciary of the States, yet this Government ought to be competent in ieself for the fulfilment of the high duties which have en devolved upon it under the organic law, by the States themselves.

In the month of September, a party of armed men from Upper Canada, invaded the territory the United States, and forcibly seized upon the person of Grogan, and under circumstances of great harshness, hurriedly carried him beyond the limits of the United States, and delivered him up to the authorities of Upper Canada .-His immediate discharge was ordered by those authorities, upon the facts of the case being brought to their knowledge—a course of procedure which was to have been expected from a nation with whom we are at peace, and which was not more due to the rights of the United States, than to its own regard for justice. correspondence which passed between the Department of State, and the British Envoy, Mr. Fox, and with the Governor of Vermont, as soon as the facts had been made known to this Dement, are herewith communicated.

I regret that it is not in my power to make

known to you an equally satisfactory conclusion in the case of the Caroline steamer, with the circumstances connected with the destruction of which, in December, 1837, by an armed force fitted out in the Province of Upper Canada, you are already made acquainted. ment as was due from the public wrong done to the United States by this invasion of her territory, so wholly irreconcilable with her rights as dependent power, has yet been made. In the view taken by this Government, the inquiry whether this vessel was in the employment of those who were prosecuting an unauthorized war against that Province, or was engaged by the owner in the business of transporting passengers to and from Navy Island in hopes of private gain, which was most probably the case, in no egree alters the real question at issue between two governments. This Government can never concede to any foreign Government the power, except in a case of the most urgent and extreme necessity, of invading its territory, either to arrest the persons or destroy the property of those who may have violated the municipal laws of such foreign Government, or have disregarded their obligations arising under the law of nations. The territory of the United States must be regarded as sacredly secure against all such invasions, until they shall voluntarily acknowledge their inability to acquit themselves of their duties to others. And in announcing this sentiment, I would be more ready to vindicate, at all hazards,

If, upon a full investigation of all the facts, it Congress. shall appear that the owner of the Caroline was

the People have charged us, severally, we mad great occasion to rejoice in the general prospecity of the country. We are in the edge, and improvement. Through the year which is now drawing to a close, peace has been in our borders, and plenty in our habitations; and plenty disease has visited some few portions. although disease has visited some few portions although disease has visited some few portions of the land with distress and mortality, yet in which out-break, therefore, neither may be able tioned by the Senate, of the United States. The which out-break, therefore, neither may be able treaty was ratified by His Belgian Majesty, but general the health of the People has been pre-

general the health of the People has occur pressing a day, may take vengeance months and not receive the approach of suppressing a day, may take vengeance months and not receive the approach of suppressing a day, may take vengeance months and not receive the approach of suppressing and without even a remonstrance, and hot receive the approach of suppressing or overruling and has, therefore, become void. est obligations of duty, to renew our thanks and our devotion to our Heavenly Parent, who has necessity, may invade the territory of the other, bers, in strength, in wealth, in knowledge, in be the inevitable result. While it is the ardent every thing which promotes human and social desire of the United States to cultivate the relahappiness, let us ever remember our dependence tions of peace with all nations, and to fulfil all very desire would lead them to deny the right of the regret of the King at the occurrence. any foreign power to invade their boundary with consideration; and, in the mean time, I cannot but indulge the hope that the British Government will see the propriety of renouncing, as a

> I here with submit the correspondence which has recevtly taken place between the American Minister at the Court of St. James, Mr. Stevenson, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that Go vernment, on the right claimed by that Govern-ment to visit and detain vessels sailing under the American flag, and engaged in prosecuting law-

ful commerce in the African seas Our commercial interests in that region have experienced considerable increase, and have be me an object of much importance, and it is the duty of this Government to protect them against all improper and vexatious interruption. Hewever desirous the United States may be for the suppression of the slave trade, they cannot consent to interpolations into the maritime code, at the mere will and pleasure of other governments. We deny the right of any such interpolation to any one, or all the nations of the Earth, without our consent. We claim to have a voice in all amendments or alterations of that code—and when we are given to understand, as in this instance, by a foreign Government, that its treaties with other nations cannot be executed without the establishment and enforcement of new principles of maritime police, to be applied without our consent, we must employ a language neither of equivocal import, or flag by others; nor can they rightfully on account of any such alleged abuses, be interrupted, molested or detained, while on the ocean; paration for wrongs already committed, some of and if thus molested and detained, while pursuecute a writ of error from the decision of the Supreme Court of New York, which had been rendered upon his condication for a limit of the suppose is nonlication for a limit of the suppose in the enjoyment of the suppose is nonlication for a limit of the suppose in the one, and as far as practicable the inequalities of the other. No country can be in the enjoyment of in January last, will probably render abortive a premium of a suppose its full measure of prosperity, without the presence in January last, will probably render abortive a treaty of commerce with that Republic, which ing honest voyages, in the usual way, and violamanifested its repugnance to the slave trade, in a manner which cannot be misunderstood. By its fundamental law, it prescribed limits in point of and had been duly ratified on our part, but which different nations of the earth, is also important as betime to its continuance; and against its own citizens, who might so far forget the rights of humanity as to engage in that wicked traffic, it has A Convention which has been concluded with ong since, by its municipal laws, denounced the nost condign punishment. Many of the States omposing this Union, had made appeals to the civilized world for its suppression, long before the moral sense of other nations had become shocked by the iniquities of the traffic. Whether this Government should now enter into treaies containing mutual stipulations upon this subect, is a question for its mature deliberation. Certain it is, that if the right to detain American ships on the high seas can be justified on the plea the existence of treaties between other nations, he same plea may be extended and enlarged by the new stipulations of new treaties, to which the United States may not be a party. This fall, been prosecuted with untiring activity and government will not cease to urge upon that of zeal. A summer campaign was resolved upon. Great Britain, full and ample remuneration for all losses, whether arising from detention or brave officers and men who have been engaged otherwise, to which American citizens have in that service, have suffered toils and privations. heretofore been, or may hereafter be subjected, by the exercise of rights which this Government war, would have won for them unfading laurels. will I indulge a doubt but that the sense of jus- they have penetrated the fastnesses of the Inditice of Great Britain will constrain her to make retribution for any wrong, or loss, which any A- them unceasingly. Numbers have been captur-

> an opposite character. I invite your attention to existing laws for the suppression of the African slave-trade, and reommend all such alterations, as may give to them greater force and efficacy. That the American flag is grossly abused by the abandoned and proffligate of other nations, is but too probable. Congress has, not long since, had this subject under its condideration, and its importance well ustifies renewed and anxious attention.

This Government, at the same time, will relax

no effert to prevent its citizens, if there be any

ing to the feelings of humanity. It seeks to do

an honorable trade, is entitled to its protection,

so disposed, from prosecuting a traffic so revolu

I also communicate herewith the copy orrespondence between Mr. Stevenson and Lord Palmerston, upon the subject so interesting to several of the Southern States, of the rice duties, which resulted honorably to the justice of Great Britain, and advantageously to the United

President informed Congress of the progress which had then been made in negotiating a convention between this Government and that of En gland, with a view to the final settlement of the question of the boundary between the territorial limits of the two countries. I regret to say, thatlittle further advancement of the object has been ac complished since last year; but this is owing to circumstances no way indicative of any abatemen of the desire of both parties to hasten the negotiation to its conclusion, and to settle the question in dispute, as early as possible. In the course of the session, it is my hope to be able to announce some further degree of progress, towards the ac-complishment of this highly desirable end.

The commission appointed by this Government for the exploration and survey of the line of boundary separating the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the conterminous British Provinces is, it is believed, about to close its field la do but affirm a principle which no nation on earth | bors, and is expected soon to report the results of than the people and Government of Great Britain. The report, when received, will be laid before

In coming together, lemow-entrzens, to enter again upon the discharge of the duties with which the People have charged us, severally, we find great occasion to rejoice in the general prosperity of the country. We are in the enjoyment of truction of his boat, which this Government to the subject. A disposition what remains undisposed of, payable at a more and a good currency, are but the necessary means of State Stocks, because any one or more of the States

This occurrence assumes the graver aspect would inevitably lead to results equally to be deplored by both. When border collisions come to receive the sauction, or to be made on the autified on the part of the United States, failed to be ratified on the part of Belgium. The Repre-sentative of that Government at Washington, informs the Department of State that he has been the duties of good neighborhood toward those who possess territories adjoining their own, that late Treaty by the Legislature, and to express

The joint commission under the Convention au armed force. The correspondence between the two Governments onth is subject, will, at a tween the two countries, has concluded its lafuture day of your session, be submitted to your consideration; and, in the mean time, I cannot the United States has not been received. It is understood, however, that the meridian line, as rule of future action, the precedent which has been set in the affairs of Schlosser.

East than the position hitherto generally assigned to it, and, consequently, includes in Texas some part of the territory which had been considered as belonging to the States of Louisiana and Arkansas.

The United States cannot but take a deep in-

terest in whatever relates to this young, but growing Republic. Settled principally by emigrants from the United States, we have the happiness to know, that the great principles of civil liberty are there destined to flourish, under wise institutions and wholesome laws; and that thro' its example, another evidence is to be afforded of the capacity of popular institutions, to advance the prosperity, happiness, and permanent glory of the haman race. The great truth, that gov-ernment was made for the people, and not the people for government, has already been established in the practice and bythe example of these United States: and we can do no other than contemplate its further exemplification by a sister Republic, with the deepest interest.
Our relations with the independent States of

this hemisphere, formerly under the dominion of Spain, have not undergone any material change within the past year. The incessant sanguinary conflicts in, or between those countries, are to be greatly deplored, as necessarily tending to disable them from performing their duties as members of the community of nations, and rising to susceptible of misconstruction. American citi-the destiny which the position and natural re-zens prosecuting a lawful commerce in the Afri-sources of many of them might lead them justly can seas, under the flag of their country, are not to anticipate, as constantly giving occasion, also, responsible for the abuse or unlawful use of that directly or indirectly. for complaints on the part

the Republic of Peru, providing for the settlement of certain claims of citizens of the United States, upon the Government of that Republic, will be duly submitted to the Senate.

The claims of our eitizens against the Brazilian government, originating from captures, and other causes, are still unsatisfied. The United States have, however, so uniformly shown a disposition to cultivate relations of amity with that Empire, that it is hoped, the unequivocal tokens of the same spirit towards us, which an adjustment of the affairs referred to would afford, will given wthout further avoidable delay The war with the Indian tribes on the penin.

sula of Florada has, during the last summer and as the best mode of bringing it to a close. Our annot recognize as legitimate and proper. Nor In despite of the sickness incident to the climate, ans, broken up their encampments, and harrassed merican citizen, engaged in the prosecution of ed and still greater numbers have surrendered, lawful commerce, may have experienced at the hand of her cruisers, or other public authorities. and have been transported to join their brethern on the lands elsewhere allotted to them by the Government.—and a strong hope is entertained that, under the conduct of the gallant officer at the head of the troops in Florada, that trouble some and expensive war is destined to a speedy no more than to protect the fair and honest tra-der, from molestation and injury; but while the we are enjoying the blessing of peace. Our du With all the other Indian tribes, enterprising mariner, engaged in the pursuit of ty, as well as our best interests, prompt us to observe, in all our intercourse with them, fidelity it will visit with condign punishment, others of in fulfilling our engagements, the practice of strict justice as well as the constant exercise of acts of benevolence and kindness. These are the great instruments of civilization, and through the use of them alone, can the untutored child of the forest be induced to listen to its teachings.

Congress have devolved the duty of directing uey as any individual is permitted by law to receive, the proceedings for taking of the Sixth Census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States will repri to the two Houses the progress sion is productive of the greatest detriment to the of that work. The enumeration of persons has of that work. The enumeration of persons has been completed, and exhibits a grand total of 17,069,453; making an increase over the Census effort that this Government can make, to increase of 1830, of 4,202, 646 inhabitants, and showing a gain in a ratio exceeding 321 per cent. for the last ten years.

From the report of the secretary of the Treasury, you will be informed of the condition of finance. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January last, as stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted to Congress at the extra session, was \$987,345 03. The receipts into the Treasury, during the first three quarters of this year, from all sources, amount to \$23,467,052 52. The estimated re ceipts for the fourth quarter, amount to \$6,943,-095 25, amounting to \$30,410,167 77; and making, with the balance in the Treasury, on the first of January last, \$31,397,512 80. penditures for the first three quarters of this year, amount to \$24,734,346 97. The expenditures for the fourth quarter, as estimated, will amount to \$7,290,723 73:—thus making a total of \$32, 025,070 70; and leaving a deficit to be provided for, on the first of January next, of about \$627,

Of the loan of \$12,000,000, which was au thorized by Congress at its late session, only \$5,432,726 88 have been negotiated. The shortness of time which it had to run, has presented no inconsiderable impediment in the way of its being taken by capitalists at home, while the

of patriotism, which prompted conciliation and resulted in harmony. In the same spirit the compromise bill, as it is commonly called, was adopted at the session of 1833. While the people or no portion of the Union will ever hesitate to pay all necessary taxes for the support of Government, yet an innate repugnance exists, to the imposition of burthens not really necessary for that object. In imposing duties however, for the purposes of revenue, a right to dis, criminate as to the articles on which the duty shalbe laid, as well as the amount, necessarily and most properly exists. Otherwise the Government woult placed in the condition of having to levy the samd duties upon all articles, the productive, as well as the unproductive. The slightest duty on some, might have the effect of causing their importation to cease, whereas others entering extensively into the consumption of the country, might bear the heaviest, without any sensible diminution in the amount imported. So also the Government may be justified in so discriminating, by reference to other considerations ence to the wants of the Treasury, no well founded objection can exist against them. It might be esteemed desirable that no such augmentation of the taxes would take place as would have the effect of innulling the land proceeds distribution act of the last session, which act is declared to be inoperative the moment the duties are increased beyond 20 per cent., the maximum rate established by the Compro act, which will go into effect on the 30th day of June nient in practice, under any regulations that Congress may adopt. I refer more particularly to that relating to the home valuation. A difference in value of the same articles to some extent, will, necessarily, exist at different ports—but that is altogether insignificant, when compared with the conflicts in valuation, which are likely to arise, from the differences of opinion among the numerous appraisers of merchandize. In many instances the estimates of value must be conjectural, and thus as many different rates of value may be established as there are appraisers. These differences in valuation may also be increased by the inclination, which, without the slightest imputation on their honesty, may arise on the part of the appraisers in favor of their respective ports of entry, I recommend this whole subject to the considertion of Congress, with a single additional remark. Certainty and permanency in any system of governmen tal policy are, in all respects, eminently desirable; but more particularly is this true in all that affects

ble to constant fluctuations. At your late session, I invited your attention to the required the approbation of that body, prior to its ratification by the Ecuadorian Executive.

A Convention which has been concluded with the Powelliand Powelliand For the east to the least, but for inventions comparative.

I am not able to perceive that any fair and candid obtained in the case as to the least, but for inventions comparative. the case as to the least, but for inventions comparatively modern, which have furnished, in place of gold and silver, a paper circulation. I do not propose to enter into a comparative analysis of the merits of the two systems. Such belonged more properly to the period of the introduction of the paper system. The speculative philosopher might find inducements to cute the inquiry, but his researches could only lead him to conclude, that the paper system had prob-ably better never been introduced, and that society had been much happier without it. The practical statesman has a very different task to per he finds them—to supply deficiencies, and to prune excesses as far as in him lies. The task of furnishing a corrective for derangements of the paper medium with us, is almost inexpressibly great. power exerted by the States to charter banking corporations, and which, having been carried to a great excess, has filled the country with, in most of the which in some way or other requires a correct

trade and commerce, the operations of which de-

and calculations which embrace distant periods of

The rates at which hills of exchange are pogoti ated betwee different parts of the country, furnish an index of the value of the local substitute for gold and silver, which is, in many parts, so far depreciated, as not to be received, except at a large discount It could earnestly be desired that every bank, not possessing the means of resumption, should follow the example of the late United States Bank of Pennsylvania, and go into liquidation, rather than by refusing to do so to continue embarrassments in the difficulties incident to the present condition of things. Whether this Government, with due regard to the States, has any power to constrain the banks, either to resume specie payments, or to force them into liquidation, is an inquiry which will not fail to claim your consideration. In view of the great advantages which are allowed the corporators, not among of their charters, to make loans to three times the amount of their capital, thereby often deriving three The Secratary of State, on whom the acts of times as much interest on the same amount of mono sufficient apology can be urged for a long continued suspension of specie payments. - Such suspenmetals, and seriously hazarding the success of any commercial facilities, and to advance the public in

This is more to be regretted, and the indispensaamount of transportrtion coastwise, by sea, and the transportation inland by railroads and canals, and by steamboats and other modes of conveyance, over the surface of our vast rivers and immense lakes, and the value of property carried and interchanged by these means, form a general aggregate, to which the oreign commerce of the country, large as it is, makes but a distant approach,

In the absence of any controlling power over the subject, which by forcing a general resumption of specie payments would at once have the effect of retoring a sound medium of exchange, and would leave to the country but little to desire, what measure of relief, falling within the limits of our constitutional competency, does it become this Govern-ment to adopt! It was my painful duty at your last session, under the weight of most solemn obligations, to differ with Congress on the measures which it proposed for my approval, and which is doubtless regarded as corrective of existing evils. Subsequent reflection, and events since occurring, have only ble. I can do no more than express the belief that served to confirm me in the opinions then entertained each State will feel-itself bound by every considertion

ready to submit to you, should you require it, a cations designed for the protection of our principal plan of finance which, while it throws around the public treusure reasonable guards for its protection, present year; together with their true state and conand rests on powers acknowledged in practice to exist from the origin of the Government, will, at the all the expedition which the means placed by Consame time, furnish to the country a sound paper medium, and afford all reasonable facilities for regulating the Exchanges. When submitted, you will perceive in it a plan amendatory of the existing laws in relation to the Treasury Department—su-bordinate in all respects to the will of Congress directly, and the will of the people indirectly ustaining, should it be found in practice to realize its promises in theory, and repealable at the plea sure of Congress. It proposes by effectual restraints, separate the purse from the sword; or more properly over the agents who may be selected to carry it into execution, but what may be indispensably to secure the fidelity of such agents; and, by wise regulations, keep plainly apart from each other, private and public funds. It contemplates the establishment of a Board of Control, at the Seat of Gov ernment, with agencies at prominent commercial oints, or wherever else Congress shall direct, for the safe-keepingland disbursement of the public moneys and a substitution, at the option of the public credi tor, of Treasury notes, in lieu of gold and silver, It proposes to limit the issues to an amount not to exceed \$15,000.000—without the express sanction of the Legislative power. It also authorizes the receipt of individual deposits of gold and silver to a imited amount, and the granting certificates of deposit, divided into such sums as may be called for by thorizes the purchase and sale of Domestic Bills and drafts, resting on a real and substantial basis, paya-ble at sight, or having but a short time to run, and drawn on places not less than one hundred miles apart—which authority, except in so far as may be necessary for Government purposes exclusively, is only to be exerted upon the express condition, that

which the agency is situated. In order to cover the expenses incident to the plan it will be authorized to receive moderate premiums for certificates issued on deposits, and on bills bought and sold, and thus, as far as its dealings extend, to furnish facilities to commercial intercourse at the lowest pos-sible rates, and to subduct from the earnings of industry, the least possible sum. It uses the State Banks at a distance from the agencies, as auxiliaries, without imparting any power to trade in its name. It is subjected to such guards and restraints as have appeared to be necessary. It is the creature of law, and exists only at the pleasure of the legislature. It is made to rest on

be prohibited by the State in

its exercise shall no

jection can be urged against the plan, the principle out-lines of which I have thus presented. I cannot doubt but that the notes which it proposes to furnish, at the voluntary option of the public creditor, issued in lieu of the revenue and its certificates of deposit, will be maintained at an equality with gold and silver, every where. They are redeemable in gold and silver on demand, at the places of issue. They are receivable every where in payment of Government dues. The Treasury notes are limited to an amount of one-fourth less than the estimated annual receipts of the Treasury; and in addition they rest upon the faith of the Government for their re-demption. If all these assurances are not sufficient to make them available, then the idea, as it seems to me, of furnishing a sound paper medium of exchanges, may be entirely abandoned.

If a fear be indulged that the Government may be tempted to run into excess in its issues, at any future day, it seems to me that no such apprehension can reasonably be entertained, until all confidence in the resonably be entertained, until all condence in the re-presentatives of the States and of the people, as well as of the people themselves, shall be lost. The weighti-est considerations of policy require that the restraints now proposed to be thrown around the measure should not, for light causes, be removed. To argue against any not, for light causes, be removed. To argue against any proposed plan its liability to possible abuse, is to reject every expedient, since every thing dependent on human action is liable to abuse. Fifteen million of treasury notes may be issued as the maximum, but a discretionary power is to be given to the Board of Control, under that sum, and every consideration will unite in leading them to feel their way with caution. For the eight first years of the existence of the late Bank of the United States, its circulation barely exceeded \$4,000,000; and for five of its most prosperous years, it was about equal to \$16,000. most prosperous years, it was about equal to \$16,000,-000; furthermore, the authority given to receive private deposits to a limited amount, and to issue certificates in such sums as may be called for by the depositors, may so far fill up the channels of circulation as greatly to diminish the necessity of any considerable issue of a depreciation. Treasury notes.

hought to be well founded, that in any emergency of trade, onfidence might be so far shaken in the banks as to induce confidence might be so far shaken in the banks as to induce a withdrawal from them of private depositis, with a view to insure their unquestionable safety when deposited with the Government, which might prove eminently disastrous to the State Banks. I sit objected that it is proposed to au-thorize the agencies to deal in Bills of Exchange? It is answered, that such dealings are to be carried on at the lowest possible premium—are made to rest on an unquestionably sound basis—are designed to re-imitures merely the expenses which would otherwise devolve upon the Treasury, and are in strict subordination to the decision of the Earle, and other reported cases; and thereby avoids all con flict with State jurisdiction, which I hold to be indis lifet with State jurisalecton, which I hold to be indispensa-bly requisite. It leaves the banking privileges of the States without interference—looks to the Treasury and the Union,—and, while furnishing every facility to the first, is careful of the interests of the last. But alove all, it is created by law, is amendable by law, and is repealed by law; be necessity for a sound currency becomes the more manifest, when we reflect on the vast amount of the internal commerce of the country. Of this we have no statistics, nor just data for forming adequate opinions. But there can be no doubt, but that the amount of transportrition coastwise, by sea, and the sufficiency of my own judgment, but with much greater renot abandon this subject without urging upon you, in th er, whatever may be your action on th dispensably necessary, to execute the laws which you may

> 000, and which has been retributed to them, for the most part, in works of internal improvement, which are destined to prove of vast importance in ultimately advancing their prosperity and wealth. For the debts thus contracted, the States are alone responsi-

mon cause with those who were in the occupancy of Navy Island, then, so far as he is concerned, there can be no claim to indemnity for the des-In pursuance of a pledge given to you in my last obligations.

message to Congress, which pledge I urge as an apology for adventuring to present you the details of any plan, the Secretary of the Treasury will be of the progress which has been made in the fortifi-They will be prosecuted to completion with

I recommend particularly to your consideration, that portion of the Secretary's report which proposes the establishment of a chain of military posts, from Council Bluffs to some point on the Pacific Ocean, within our limits. The benefit thereby destined to accrue to our citizens engaged in the fur trade, over that wilderness region, added to the importance of cultivating friendly relations with savage tribes inhabiting it, and at the same time of giving protection to our frontier settle-ments, and of establishing the means of safe inter-course between the American settlements at the mouth of the Columbia river, and those on this side of the Rocky Mountains, would seem to suggest the impor-tance of carrying into effect the recommendations up-on this head with as little delay as may be practica-

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, will that important arm of the national defence. Every cannot too strongly urge upon you, liberal appropriations to that branch of the public service. Inducaments of the weightiest character exist for the adop-tion of this course of policy. Our extended and otherwise exposed maritime frontier, calls for protec tiction, to the furnishing of which an efficient naval force is indispensable. We look to no foreign conwith any other nation for supremacy on the ocean, but it is due not only to the honor, but to the security of the people of the United States, that no nation should be permitted to invade our waters at densure, and subject our towns and villages to conflagration or pillage. Economy in all branches of the public service, is due from all the public agents to the people—but parsimony alone would suggest the withholding of the necessary means for the pro-tection of our domestic of our domestic firesides from invasion, and our national honor from disgrace I would most earnestly recommend to Congress, to abstain from all appropriations, for objects not absolutely necessary; but I take upon myself, without a moment of hesitancy, all the responsibility of recommending the increase and prompt equipment of that gallant Navy, which has lighted up with its victories, and spread an imperishable glory

over the country.

The report of the Postmaster General will claim your particular attention, not only because of the valuable suggestions which it contains, but because of the great importance which, at all times, attaches to that interesting branch paration for wrongs already committed, some of which are by no means of recent date.

The failure of the Congress of Ecuador to hold a session, at the time appointed for that purpose, in January last, will probably render abortive a treaty of commerce with that Republic, which was signed at Quito on the 13th of June, 1839, and had been duly ratified on our part, but which required the approbation of that body, prior to that interesting branch of the necessity of adopting such measures as were consistent with the constitutional competency of the public service. The increased expense of transporting the public service. The increased expense of transporting the public service in a ctual specie basis, in order to redeem the notes at the places of issue—produces no dangerous redundancy of circulation—affords no temptation to speculation—is attended by no inflation of prices—is equable in its operation to speculation—is attended by no inflation of prices—is equable in its operation to speculation—is attended by no inflation of prices—is equable in its operation to speculation—affords no temptation to speculation—is attended by no inflation of prices—is equable in its operation to speculation—is attended by no inflation of prices—is equable in its operation to speculation—is attended by no inflation of prices—is equable in its operation to speculation—is attended by no inflation of prices—is equable in its operation to speculation—is attended by no inflation of prices—is equable in its operation to speculation—is attended by no inflation of prices—is equable in its operation to speculation—is attended by no inflation of prices—is equable in its operation to speculation—is attended by no inflation of prices—is equable in its operation to speculation—is attended by no inflation of prices—is equable in its operation to speculation—is attended by no inflation of prices—is equable in its operation to speculation—is attended by no inflation of prices—is equable in its operation to speculation—is attended by no inflation of reasonable charges. This evil is destined to great increase in future, and some timely measure may become necessary

> I feel it my duty to bring under your consideration a prac-I lee it my duly to bring under your consideration a prac-tice which has grown up in the administration of the go-vernment, and which, I am deeply convinced, ought to be-corrected. I allude to the exercise of the power, which usage, rather than reason, has vested in the Presidents, of removing incumbents from office, in order to substitute others more in favor with the dominant party. My own con ers more in favor with the dominant party. My own con-duct, in this respect, has been governed by a conscientious purpose to exercise the removing power, only in cases of unfaithfulness or inability, or in those in which its exercise appeared necessary, in order to discounten ance and suppress that spirit of active partisanship on the part of the holders of office, which not only withdraws them from the steady and impartial discharge of their official duties, but exerts an the character of the government itself, inasmneh as it exh gents, in the secret plots or open workings of political pa

be left to discretion, which may safely be regulated by law; and it is of high importance to restrain, as far as possible, the stimulus of personal interest in public elections. Con-sidering the great increase which has been made in public sidering the great increase which has been made in public offices, in the last quarter of a century and the probability of farther increase, we incur the hazard of witnessing violent political contests, directed too often to the single object of retaining office, by those who are in, or obtaining it, by those who are out. Under the influence of these convictions tions, I shall cordially concur in any constitutional measure for regulating, and by regulating, restraining, the power of

removal.

I suggest for your consideration, the propriety of making, I suggest for your consideration, the propriety of making, without further delay some specific application of the funds derived under the will of Mr. Smithson, of England, for the diffusion of knowledge; and which have, heretofore, been vested in public stock, until such time as Congress should think proper to give them a specific direction. Nor will you, I feel confident, permit any abatement of the principal of the legacy to be made, should it turn out that the stocks

diminish the necessity of any considerable issue of Treasury notes.

A restraint upon the amount of private deposits has seemed to be indispensably necessary, from an apprehension

Considering that this city is the residence of the Governnent, and, for a large portion of the year, of Congress, and, considering also, the great cost of the public buildings, and the propriety of affording them at all times careful p

tribute towards the expense of an efficien

From the Newark Eagle.

THE FIRST ABOLITION MEETING. We have recently had an interview with person who was present at the first Ab oliton Meeting ever held in the United States. It took place in the township of Woodbridge, County of Middlesex in this State, on the 4th of July 1783, being the first anniversary of our Independence, after the close of the Revolutionary War .-Great preparations had been made-an ox was roasted, and an immense number had assembled on the memorable occasion. A platform was erected just above the heads of the spectators, and at a given signal, Dr. Bloomfield, of this State, mounted the platform, followed by his fourteen slaves, male Treasury. If, in the plan proposed, should you deem it and female, seven taking their stations on worthy of your consideration, that separation is not as complete as you may desire, you will, doubtless, amend it in that particular. For myself, I disclaim all desire to have any control over the public moneys, other than what is in front of his slaves and addressed the multitude on the subject of slavery and its evils, and in conclusion pointing to those which many of the States of the Union have contracted on his right and left: "As a nation," says abread, and under which they continue to labor. That independent—all men debtedness amounts to a sum not less than \$200,000are born equal, and why should these, my fellow-citizens-my equals, be held in bondage? - From this day they are emancipated, and I here declare them free and absolved from all servitude to me, or my posterity. Then calling up before him one anall appear that the owner of the Caroline was governed by a hostile intent, or had made com.

The failure on the part of Spain to pay, with greated with much cd, and frankly expressed.

The failure on the part of Spain to pay, with greater force in the foreign market. For that I must be permitted to add, that the scheme of means with punctuality. The failure, however, of says the Doctor, "whenever you become too somewhat advanced in years-"Hector,"

of applause and thus the scene ended.

Dr. B. immediately procured for Hector, either by purchase, or setting off from his own farm, 3 acres of land, and built him a small they expected to receive nothing less than death, the conversion of human beings into property. house, where he resided and cultivated his little as the consequence or punishment of so great a farm till the day of his death,\* and it was a crime; vide Gen. 42; 21, 22, and 45: 3. But that human slavery is a direct violation of the common remark with the neighbors, that Hee- Joseph was treated throughout, both by has eighth and tenth commands of the Decator's hay, when he took it to Amboy to sell, brethren, by the Ishmaelites, and by Potiphar, logue, and in an indirect but equally certain viowould always command a better price than in all respects, just as the best conditioned of lation of that table; and that it is a plain viola-

Metuchin, N. J. at the advanced age of 105 years .-An interesting fact is connected with this gift of free m and land. The son of Hector inherited it and his widow now resides on it. The freed slaves generally took care of, and supported themselves.

#### CRITICAL ESSAYS.

No. 1.

Mr. Entron:- I send you for insertion in the Evangelist, a few critical Essays on some subjects intimately connected with the Anti-Slavery enterprise, which in my opinion have never vet been sufficiently examined and explained. In performing this duty, I shall endeavor to avoid the grounds previously occupied by other writers, and I choose to publish my speculations in a spot, where any critical mistakes I may be liable to make, will probably soon be detected.

That the practice of human slavery is a great sin against the spirit of the Scriptures, or, against their general and collective meaning, is universally agreed upon among abolitionists. But that it is a plain violation of the letter or or express words of the Scriptures, is not so well understood by them. No anti-slavery writer, to my knowledge, has made this latter point entirely clear. But as I consider the one violation just as plain as the other, I will first endeavor to prove that important fact.

It is evident that there are a great number of vicious practices of lighter degrees of moral turpitude, that are not described nor condemned by name in the Scriptures at all. Such are those of theatrical exhibitions, gambling, horseracing, and a hundred others. That all these practices are condemned by the spirit of the Scriptures there is no doubt, though none of them are violations of its express words. But it is remarkable, that all the great crimes, commonly estimated as such among mankind, such as murder, theft, robbery, rape, incest, adultery, &c., are condemned by name and description in the Scriptures. If, therefore, slavery be as great a crime against the Law of God as is generally represented among abolitionists, equal, for instance, to murder in enormity, analogy would seem to require, that it be also specifically condemned by name and description in the Scriptures. It is of no importance, however, that i be not condemned by the same name, provided it be condemned by the same description. I proceed to show that such is actually the fact. and that human slavery is condemned in the Scriptures, under the penalty of death, by the specific technical description of Man-Stealing, Man-Selling, Man-Buying, and Man-Holding. To understand the doctrine clearly, it is necessary to know and recollect, that agreeably both to ancient and modern definitions, human slavery consists in the conversion of human beings into property, or, into goods, chattels, and merchandise, just as brutes are thus converted. The cruelties, the barbarities, and the horrors of slavery, are mere necessary incidents and appendages of the practice, but are otherwise no part of the practice itself, which consists entirely in the conversion of human beings into articles of property.

I proceed then to show, that the practice of human slavery is the identical crime of Man-Stealing, &c., punishable by the Levitical law with sure death, (Ex. xxi. 16, Deut. xxiv. 7,) ranked by the Apostle with the murder of parents and others of the greatest crimes, (1 Tim. i. 9, 10.) described by the Evangelist, (Rev. xviii. 13,) as one of the crimes of the mystical Mother of Harlots; on account of which the smoke of her turment is to ascend for ever, and otherwise specifically described in the Scriptures as a sin of such fearful enormity, as to be equally as worthy of national destruction as of

individual death. 1. I argue that the practice of human slavery is the identical specific crime of Man-Stealing, &c., from the description of that crime in Ex. 21: 16. This is a short description of the kidnapping and sale of one person by another, and not of the sale of servants by themselves, as in Gen. 47: 19-23; Ex. 21: 2-6; Lev. 25: 29, 47; Dent. 15: 12. By force of the law contained in this passage, the acts of man-stealing (kidnapping,) man-selling (slave-trading,) and man-holding (slave-holding,) are, like murder and some other sins, declared to be crimes of such enormity as to be puni-hable with sure death; and it is noticeable that the sentence of punishment is expressed in terms as strong, as that of ordinary murder, (vide Ex. 21: 12; Lev. 24: 17; Num. 35: 30, 31;) thereby indicating that in the sight of God, these acts are crimes equal to murder in enormity. Not a word is said in the text about any rigors, cruelties, or horrors, thus plainly showing that man-stealing consisted in none of these things. The text isalso highly descriptive of property in man; for one person very selaom seizes, sells, or holds another in subjection to himself, except as an ar-

ticle of property. 2. But if there be any doubt of the intent to describe a property title by the acts condemned in the foregoing text, it is dissipated by the description of the crime of man-stealing in Deut. 24: 7, where in addition to the other description the crime is still further defined, as the making MERCHANDISE of the person stolen. Men never make 'merchandise' or traffic in any thing which they do not hold and treat as property. eriminal is also described as a thief, and real thieves never take any thing except what they consider property, and which they hold, 'make merchandise' of, and otherwise treat as property. Nothing is said in this passage also, about rigors,

cruelties or horrors. 3. The subject is perfectly illustrated in the case of the seizure and sale of Joseph by his brethren to the Ishmaelites, and by the latter to commission of the same heinous sin. Potiphar; vide Gen. 37: 23-28, 36. Here is a case described at length, of the forcible seizure of one person by others, of his sale by them to

old or infirm to support vourself, you are enti- to its sale. Nor was he treated with any more rather steals all these from his slaves, and appro- fee, molasses, etc., in 1823, carried by Southern votes erty. How long do you suppose it will be cessary to confine and secure him as property. and their rights, faculties and honest acquisitions. alrew a line across the middle joints of his fia- quence of his confinement and conversion into thes. The slave-holder never pretends to take Then turning to the audience, the Scriptural account, he was as 'well treated' as away from the slaves. None of the Scriptural Doctor remarked -- There, fellow-citizens, you any slave ever was in this or in any other slave accounts of man-stealing describe it as the stealsee that liberty is as dear to the man of color as country. And yet this very treatment which ing of one person from another, whose lawful to you or me." The air now rung with shouts he received from his brethren is represented by property he might happen to be. Had such them in their self-condemning despair, as wor-Nature. Again, let us examine Joseph's own pose. description of the transactions. In describing them to the chief butler he says he was stolen; vide Gen. 40: 15. As therefore he was 'stolen,' the crime practised upon him was stealing; and as he was a man, that crime was 'man stealing.' No demonstrations can be plainer, or more certain; and what do they teach? Simply and clearly, beyond an honest doubt, that the practice of slavery, even in its mildest form and degree, is the identical specific crime of man-stealing, &c., deserving the punishment of sure death.

> 4. I argue the same doctrine from the force and meaning of the Greek word (adrapodistai. translated 'men-stealers' in 1 Tim. 1: 10, and from its connexion with the class of crimes referred to in that and the preceding verse. From to their present translation, man-stealing, what ever it be, is equal to the murder of parents, and the worst of other crimes in enormity, and as deserving of death by the Levitical moral law. But the special application of the principal text owners,' or 'slave holders,' as Greek readers well know. The ancient Greek andrapodistai were bona fide slave-holders 'to all intents, constructions, and purposes, holding exactly the same relation to their slaves that our American slave-holders do to theirs.' The word ought to have been rendered 'slave-holders' to have been a literal translation. But I do not complain of any perversion as it is, for I have no doubt that the men-stealers, men-sellers, and men-holders, described in Ex. 21: 16, and other parallel parts of the Old Testament, were bona fide slave holders. And I care not which translation our slave-holders prefer, for according to the literal spirit and meaning of the text and its connexions, the practice of slavery is as great a crime as the murder of parents, and the greatest and vilest of other crimes, and is like them deserving of death.

> The Greek word for slaves is andrapoda. (literally men-feet, or, men trodden under foot,) and the word for slave-holders, andrapodistail (literally men-feet owners, or holders,) corresponding exactly in meaning with our words 'slave' and 'slave-holders,' just as the practice of Grecian slavery corresponded in every material quality and respect, with that practiced in the United States, and other slave countries, as the study of the Greek slave antiquities and their comparison with the modern practice of slavery

will prove. 5. I argue the same doctrine, from the description of one of the principal crimes of the mystical 'Mother of Harlots,' which was 'MER-CHANDISE,' (that is, trading in as p which, so far as it goes, is an exact description 'merchandise' is described as the crime of manstealing or slavery in Deut. 34: 7, and in the other passages already criticised, we have no reason to spppose it meant any thing else in this passage. And it is worthy of special remark, that the letter and object both of this passage and 1 Tim. 1: 9, 10, if not of Deut. 24: 7, and the case of the sale of Joseph, equally condemn the buying as the selling of men-both operations being equally included in the description of the 'merchandise' of men, or the holding and trading in them as property. And it is well known that both the Greek and the Roman andrapodistai or slave-holders, were just as much in the habit of buying as of selling slaves. It should also be noticed, that nothing is said either in this passage or in 1 Tim. 1: 9, 10, about illtreatment, rigor, cruelty or horrors. It was for none of these that men-stealers, men-sellers and men-holders were made punishable with deathbut because they converted men into property. and bought and sold and otherwise used them pered, by their retaliatory tariffs. like other property. The 'Mother of Harlots and Abominations' described in Rev. 18, is universally believed among protestants to mean the church of Rome. And it is clearly shown from authentic history, that that wicked church first introduced and licensed the practice of negro slavery among Christians and in christian countries, and has by means of that and her other abominations, continued to lead mankind astray

both before and since. 6. I argue the same doctrine, because the holding, exchanging, bartering, buying and selling and otherwise trading in human beings as property, and the licentionsness produced by he practices, are represented as among the greatest of sins, and threatened with the severest judgments in various other parts of the Scriptures; vide Deut. 28: 68; 2 Chron. 28: 8-15; Neh. 5: 5-13; Ps. 41: 12; Isa. 52: 3-6; Jer 15; 13, 14; Ezek. 28: 2, 13, 26-36; Joel 2: 3, 8; Amos 2: 6, 7; 8: 6; Oba. 2; Nah. 3: 10; Zech. 11: 5, and other passages. No special rigors, cruelties and horrors are complained of in any of these passages, but according to both their letter and spirit, the punishments threatened them were for the crime of converting human beings | iness of the North, and, in repeated instances, to derange into property, and otherwise treating them as the currency also, by the immense drain of specie and For this reason there can be no honest such. doubt of its identity with the practice of manstealing or slave holding. In every one of the passages quoted the punishment of national destruction is threatened for the commission of this sin, as their context shows-and in some of them this destruction is made to consist partly in subjection to slavish servitude, that being de clared as one of the severest punishments for the

Lastly, I argue that human slavery is the crime of man-stealing, from the nature of the crime of stealing itself, or, from the light in others for money, like any other article of prop. which the Law of Nature places them-stealing. erty, and the subsequent seizure and sale of him Stealing in its most comprehensive sense is the by the last purchasers to another, also as an ar- taking and withholding from one human being ticle of property. Joseph did not sell 'himself,' by another, of any thing that justly belongs to as the Egyptians afterwards 'sold themselves' to the former; and to which and to its use the him, and as poor Hebrew servants 'sold them- stealer has no just right. Every human being is selves;' vide ante. He was not a party to either under God his own sole owner, and the owner of his own sales, any more than a beast, a piece of all his rights, faculties and just acquisitions. of furniture or any other article of property is The slave-holder takes without leave given, or,

tled to your maintenance from me or my prop- rigor or cruelty, that we know of, than was ne- priates the whole, even the slaves themselves, before you will require that maintenance?" His 'anguish of soul,' (Gen. 42: 21,) was like to his own use, precisely as the common thief Hector held up his left hand, and with his right that of any 'well-treated' slave, the mere conse- takes and appropriates common goods and chatgers, saying -"Never, never, massa, so long property, and not of any other cruelty that we these things from third persons who are themas any of these fingers remain below these know of. So far as we can gather from the selves left free, and it is certain they are taken been the fact, appropriate words and descriptions thy of death, so self-evident a crime is slavery showing it would have been used; and as they against the law of nature. And it is plain that are not, the crime must have been no other than

I might proceed in the same manner to show our 'well treated' and 'well used' slaves are tion of the Law of Love, of the Golden Rule, treated. According to the spirit of the Scriptural and of the spirit of the Scriptures generally. This took place within the last nine years, near descriptions of these transactions, therefore, the But this has been too often and too ably done very best kind of slave treatment deserves the by numerous other anti-slavery writers to renpunishment of death, and that too by the Law of der it necessary in this connexion for any pur-CHARLES OLCOTT.

From the Free American

THE POLICY OF THE LIBERTY PARTY. An adequate and safe market, according to the dictates of sound political economy, is the only thing that can secure permanent and increasing prosperity to an agricultural or manufacturing community. This must be secured at home, or in other countries. If the home consumption is large enough to use up all that home industry can supply, it is, in common cases, the safest market, and therefore, the market to be preferred and secured by proper legislation if necessary. If the home market is larger than the home manufacturer or farmer can supply, at present, home production may be forced by a protective tariff; but this must be done, manifestly, by taxing all classes a much higher rate than a remuner

ative price, for the protected articles. The true policy of the world is to buy every article where it can be raised or manufactured cheapest, and sell the spirit of this text and its context according every article where the best price and the surest pay can be obtained with the least possible interference from government with the natural laws of trade. Indissolubly joined with these general and just principles, is an equal and direct taxation of every species of property for all public purposes. This is cheapest, most equitable, least calculated to give to any one interest of society an undue to the subject arises from the literal meaning of the word advantage over any other; and therefore best adapted to the South was entirely inadequate to the supply of the word advantage, which is literally slave. develope every form of industry and enterprise which, on home market. Yet the Southern members of Congress the whole, is beneficial to the country.

The violations of these principles, in the conduct of our government, and of the democratic party especially, in their treatment of all questions of legislation and diplomacy affecting the interests of the free labor States, have numerous and constant; while in regard to the interests of the slave States, our Southern despots have compelled their servile instruments to pay some regard to just principles at least. The tariff and commercial policy of a country are so interwoven, that the one, of necessity, controls the other. To understand the latter, we must start from the former, as its centre point.

The tariff policy, or policy of protection, to force home production, was, as every well informed man knows, the Southern policy, originally. John C, Calhoun, more than all other men, was its father and defender down to 1827-8. New England and the free States generally, met this policy, till 1827-8, with decided, nay, fierce hostility. The North had good reasons for it, aside from the violation of the fundamental laws of sound political econ-

(1) Nine tenshs of the commerce of the country was owned by the free States. The tariff was a tax on

Northern Commerce,
(2) Five sixths of the imports of the country were consumed in the Northern States. The tariff was a tax on Northern consumers, chiefly. (3) By the details of the first, and so of each successive modification of the tariff, articles for Southern consumption, whether coars or luxuries, were taxed much less than articles imported for Northern use. This made the proportionable tax on Northern consumers still greater. deced three fiths of the exports of the country and found an ample and safe market for them in the countries where she purchased her imports. This made Northern agriculture profitable, kept up the prices of labor, and moted free labor immigration from foreign countries, and fostered every branch of profi able home manufac-

But the tariff on foreign imports caused other nations, with whom we traded, to retaliate, by raising their tariff, as England did her corn laws and colonial duties, and of the bodies and souls of men, in Rev. 18: 13, this cut off the free States, at once, from nearly the whole foreign market, lowered the profits of farming, and of the practice of slavery. As this kind of the prices of all kinds of free labor. And what was worse than all, shut up the free States permanently, to the narrow, insufficient, and, to a great extent, unsafe home market, as the only out'et for their vast and increasing production. "Unsafe," because, even then every skilful merchant knew that the slaveholders of the South must buy on credit, and always proved the poorest paymasters in the world. The Frothinghams, Elliots, Parkers, Gardners, Brooks, and other merchant princes of Boston town, knew well that Southern credit was worthless, and avoided it; preferring, as a matter of business, to trust foreignany and every country, rather than American slaveholders. It is the general conformity of Boston mer-chants to this lesson of early and dear-bought experience. that leads Southerners to stigmatize them as "illiberal" and "niggardly," in their commercial dealings. They

are only just and honest. The tariff did not have the effect of confining the slavelabor States to the home market so closely, because England and France, their great customers, could not dispense with their cotton, especially when the return of general peace made it necessary to give new vigor to their manutactures, to employ the millions thrown out of employments which were subsidiary to war. The tobacco. ice sugar, and indigo of the South, however, were cut off from the foreign markets, and cotton somewhat ham-

Take into view, now, the control of the slave power over the policy of the government, and you have the key to every step of the commercial policy of our country, and of the democratic party, as the ruling tool of the slave-

ocracy, for the greater portion of the time.

The tariff, made increasingly rigorous down to 1828, mpelled the North to pay off nine-tenths of the national debt, besides doing the same proportion towards the support of government; that government of which the South nonopolized almost every benefit, getting in all cases the

Northern export trade of the productions of free labor, nearly ceased; and Northern commerce became the mere carrier of Southern cotton, and the importer of its value, foreign goods. As these imports were necessarily adapted to the Northern market, the return to the South was made in the products of the free States. As the purchases, in the latter case, were made on credit, in anticipation of the returns for cotton from Europe, and the value of the latter was ever fluctuating, the goods bought by the South were generally greater in amount and value than the worth of their cotton; for they always based their purchases on the highest market value of cotton; and as their cotton was the great foundation of mercantile credit, they generally went far beyond that limit. And so the North was perpetually involved in immense losses by bad Southern debts. These losses, every few years, by the accumulation of "suspended" debts, and the expedient of a general Southern bankruptcy, to square accounts, became so immense as to derange the whole busother cash funds from the country, consequent upon these Southern defalcations.

Ask any competent person if this is not the true history of our commerce, since 1818. Still, so complete was the commercial dependence of

the North on cotton, to pay for its imports, that these losses must be submitted to without a murmur, even in view of the certainty of their constant recurrence, and increasing severity, from time to time, The policy of the old republican party, under Madison

roe, was to create this commercial dependence of the North upon the cottonocracy.

The policy of the democratic party under Jackson and Van Buren has been to render this dependence per-

The intermediate administration of Adams was unable. if disposed, to interfere materially with this settled course of policy, for want of a working majority in both branches of Congress at the same time. whig administration, by its selection of nine out of ten foreign ambassadors from the ranks of slaveholders, shows a "tendency even still more Southern," as senator Preston. the ornament of the whig party," would say.

As illustrations of this course of policy, let us select a few examples only. By a change of the American tariff on sugar, rum, cof-

and dictation, England was compelled to retaliate by making her colonial laws more rigid, and thus giving he colonies the monopoly of supplying her markets, as the only means of securing to them a market, at remunerative prices. This cut off nearly the whole trade be tween the free States and their colonies, especially their West India colonies, which was so profitable to New York, New Haven, Providence, Boston, Portland, and other New England towns. Most persons will remember the angry discussions on this subject, in and out of ougress, in Adams' time.

By similar modifiations of our tariff, at various time om 1818 to '25, England and France, and other continental countries in succession, raised their tariffs on American products, till scarcely a dollar's worth could be sent to any of their marts, save only in times of famine, single exception of cotton, with which they could not dispense. And even on that, as high duties as their own interests would bear, were laid by France and other nations.

Our government has seen the entire produce of the free States thus shut out of the European markets, and those dependent countries without a single effort at prevention remedy. Nay, it has smiled on the ruin it has wrought.

It has suffered our commerce with other countries, not European, to languish and decay under onerous duties not enacted of other nations.

By our insane refusal to acknowledge the nationality of

St. Domingo, our commerce with that noble and fertile island, with its boundless resources, is made to suffer a ax of 10 per cent, ad valorem, and 9 per cent, tonnage luties more than that of Britain or France, or any other ountry not ruled by slaveholders. They can't bear the SMELL of black liberty in Hayti. Our commerce with Hayti is gradually decaying, while that of France, Spain, and England, is even more rapidly increasing

So by the destruction of our treaty with Brazil, (the work of slaveholders in the Senate,) our commerce, by the operation of similar onerous duties, has been reduced from a value of over \$6.000,000 of exports and an equal mount of imports, to about 1,000,000 of each. Our commercial relations with several other states

South America are left in a precarious situation, very unfavorable to a prosperous commerce, through the san The secret of such conduct is, that this commerce

und a market only for the products of free labor, and the imports were consumed only in the free States. And the free laboring North "must not expect too much of government," to use the noted words of the tool of th lave power-the "northern man with southern princi-O no! The North must take care of he And she will! Let slavery "stand from under!"

We remarked that the foreign tariffs affected, also, is neasure, the products of slave labor. In regard to slave labor sugar, this occasioned little no uneasiness, until lately, because the product of have ever opposed taking off the duties on foreign su gars, because the duties kept the prices high, and filled their pockets with more gold, at the expense of the

free labor consumers. The same remarks apply to the articles, rum, me asses, and rice, though the last has been the subject of some considerable negociation, and England, we be lieve, has once or twice lowered her duties on it. The indigo cultivation, small in amount, in the South, was entirely killed. The ready supply of these articles, in Europe, from other countries, at fair rotes, made it no object for England and France to reduce their du-

ties on the American article.

In regard to cotton, however, the case was different-By successive efforts, steadily persevered in, by Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Van Buren, (and rendered completely successful in the reigns of the last two.) all do that were high enough to affect the price of cotton, have been removed by England, France, Austria and Prussia, and through these countries our cotton finds a market, with no increase of duty, in Belgium, Holland, Bavaria, Saxony, Switzerland, and wherever continued peace, and the dictates of interest, aided by he most active diplomatic influence from American min isters and commercial agents, can call cotton manufac-

The universally popular "treaty of indemnity," so called, made with France by Gen. Jackson, has fer its main object, the reduction of French duties on American

We observe, that the cotton. Our cotton exported to and through France, has increased, since that treaty, from two and a half to fourteen and a half millions of dollars. The maney in-demnity was a more sugar plumb, to sweeten the pill to northern palates. The real indemnity was our agree ment to take off all duties on French silks, and French wines and brandies. These silks have the run of the outhern market-are the preferred article. So are the French curses alluded to, as drinks. The southern lady could get her dress five dollars cheaper, the lordly slaver get cloquent a shilling cheaper for the treaty! does not remember the increased importation of French liquors from 1832 to '7, and the increase of drunkenness.

friends of temperance had previously accomplished? Tobacco has cost our government a vast amount of labor and toil. The facility with which, on the return of permanent peace in Europe, this article was raised in most countries, made them unwilling to listen to negotiations which the necessities of the tobacco growers in Maryland and Virginia compelled our government to it stitute. But the subject has never been suffered to slumber for a moment. Finding the futility of isolated efforts, Gen. Jackson commenced a sustematized plan. gigantic in its conception, embracing the whole continen of Europe in its scope, the sole object of which, at the was to furnish a free market, all over Europe, to slave labor tobacco.

At the head of this effort was placed the most able iplomatist our country can boast, Francis Wheaton, our minister to Prussia; an elegant scholar and writer, in almost every modern language; a jurist of high a man of commanding intellect, vast commercial know ledge; and in manners, tact, and persevering energy, admirably fitted to conduct a complicated and arduous ne

Under him a large corps of agents, literary and commercial, has been gradually formed, in all the principal countries of Europe, lavishly supplied with means to employ every agent which business, diplomatic skill and literary efforts could furnish, to move the rulers, and the various classes of business men who rule their rulers, to admit American tobacco free of duty. We believe the annals of modern diplomacy furnish few parallels to this, in regard to zeal in effort, or skill and comprehensive

ess of plan and execution. Mr. Wheaton's last report represents the plan as o

the eve of universal success, Since the rapid increase of the quantity of India cot ton imported from India has a armed the cottonocracy as to their market for cotton, the increase of the import of cotton into these countries has been, to a considerable extent, connected with that of tobacco, and, according to Mr. Wheaton's report, published last winter, with con-

The tendency of these efforts to perfect the disastrou dependence of northern, foreign and domestic commerce, (and, of course, of the exchanges of credit, in the intervals of transit,) upon the productions of slave labor, is very plain. Especially as our government does absonothing to give the free States a market for their surplus production; a surplus now large and rapidly incasing. This is the commercial policy of the democratic party. Say, northern laborers, farmers, mechan ics, manufacturers, does it deserve your votes or your CURSES.

The policy of the whig party, now in power, will not be essentially different, because they, too, are ruled by the same slaveholding, cotton and tobacco planting is terests The diplomatic appointments speak a language on this subject not to be misunderstood.

The policy of the liberty party should seem to be plain s patriotic men who love their whole country, with all at fifteen thousand dollars. its faults, we would do nothing merely to deprive the slave States of a foreign market for their goods. But we would strain every nerve to destroy the commercia ndence of the North upon slavery

This must be done by negotiations to open the ports of foreign countries to the products of free labor; the wheat, corn, rve, oats, barley, pork, lard, hams, beef, lumber, and manufactured goods of the North,† with which we are amply able to pay for all our foreign im ports, while we supply only the admitted wants of other countries with whom we trade. True, this is a radical change in the scope of our foreign policy, but not the less necessary on that account.

True, it will involve some modifications of our tariff policy, which may for a moment injure some minor branches of home industry; but no sacrifice is too great oranches of home to secure so beneficial an end.

It is now a settled point, (and we believe this ew thought in this connection;) that without a vast increase of the number of slaves, by a renewal of the African slave trade, the southern States cannot raise enough, by slave labor, to pay our necessary imports from foreign

\*This has lately happened in regard to raising rice .-En. Past.

†Also the Western and Middle States.

countries. This has led to the vast export of specie, bank stocks, rail road and canal stocks, state stocks, and State—and including 121 miles of canal, conother securities for several years past. And hence, too, the absolute necessity of such a change of policy as will open a foreign market for northern products. The rapid crease of our population in the rich West, and the vast enhance this necessity, by the increased demand for for eign goods, and a foreign market too. Every new emigrant from other countries increases both these demands. The whole matter may be summed up in seven words,

THE NORTH MUST HAVE A LARGER MARKET. And the work of the Liberty party must be to secure it The whig and democratic parties are too entirely under the control of slavery to allow either of them to effect any thing important in reference to this all important natter. Servility is not the handmaid of free labor. To choose between them is only to choose whig slavery or mocratic slavery; whether the forger of chains for men, and the scourger of women shall be Webster or Van Buren, Calhoun or Clay—which shall have the privilege of selling the interests of the free laboring North and pocketing the price.

'Tis time the plundered North learned that there is ertium quid, a something higher, better, more tangible than either of these two old corrupt parties has to offer. And that under the banner of liberty and free labor, she may find it, and with it such prosperity as men have hitherto but dreamed of, when mad with a raging land

True, such a policy will be opposed by the aristocracy of Europe, and by the slavocracy of America, whose in-therests are so nearly identical. But the People, in both the past year, the nett receipts into the Treasury ases, can and will "rule their rulers,"

TRUE, it will KILL SLAVERY, and do more for the ad ancement of the laboring classes than any thing bearing upon the wealth of nations that you can name. And laxed its power. For, while in 1839, the numor that very reason it becomes THE POLICY OF THE CHARLES T. TORREY.

#### THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI. Wednesday Morning, December 15, 1841.

STATE CONVENTION AT COLUMBUS. Two weeks from to-day! No time to be lost, We hope the counties neighboring to Columbus,

at least, will send crowds of delegates. The friends of constitutional liberty in Columbus held a meeting there, on the evening of December 2nd, approved of the Convention, and appointed Committees of Arrangement. A place for meeting can readily be obtained. A considerable number of delegates will be entertained without charge: the rest can be accommodated with private boarding at 50 cents a

Let there be no lack of spirit, in this first atempt at a regular state political organization. Let every one be actuated by a spirit of self-sa-

It is understood, that among other distinguished gentlemen, Judge King, Samuel Lewis,

Delegates are requested to inquire for accommodations of any one of the following persons: -Dr. Wheaton, Drug store, corner of High & Broad st's .: Mr. Ingersoll, Watch-maker, High St. above Broad; Mr. McMurdy, Town st. 1st

We observe, that the Cincinnati Republican, true to its instincts, has pounced somewhat furiously on the Convention. Its editor has not enough gumption, to know when to be still.

## PETITIONS.

We hope the work of circulating petitions is in progress. It is rumored, that the democratic Who legislature, having got the power, may not feel entirely indisposed at least to a modifica too, that threatened to undo all that the labors of the tion of the Black Laws. Let them be tested -let petitions from all quarters be rolled in upon

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Monday, December 6th, the Legislature con-

J. J. Faran was elected Speaker pro tem. of the Senate, Thomas J. Morgan, Clerk; George policy it may please the Legislature to adopt touching Knapp, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Rufus P. Spalding was chosen Speaker prottheir opinions, as to the form in which this question shalf tem of the House; Gideon M. Ayres, Clerk; be settled, there cannot be a doubt but they are all united James French, Sergeant-at-Arms.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On the first page, is the President's Message. It was placed there for reasons which it is unne cessary to mention, and the matter already set up for that page, is transferred to the inside.

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We have not room for all this document, but will endeavor to present a view of its most important parts. He advises the re-appointment of a General Superintendent of the Public Schools. The public works of the State have been prosecuted with vigor. The amount of loans authorized by the Legislature for the past year, was two millions one hundred thousand dollars. The amount loaned up to this time, is be attended with many evil results, too obvious to any stated at one million, eight hundred thousand

The interest on the public debt the past year has been punctually paid; and provision has been made to carry forward the public works as corporations, for subsequent legislative control, is a quesrapidly as is desirable.

"The Muskingum improvement has been completed, and is now navigated by steamboats the entire distance from Zancsville to the Ohio at Marietta. The balance due for labor done on this work, is estimated at eighty thousand dollars.

The Hocking Canal is finished to a point within ten miles of its termination, and about twenty-five thousand dollars are supposed to be due for labor already done on that line. - The cost of its entire completion is estimated The debt due to contractors on the Wabash and Eric

Canal, for labor during the present year is estimated at about 50,000 dollars. Assuming the estimates sent to the Legislature by the Board of Public Works, during the last session, as a safe guide, it may be considered as probable, that this work can be completed by a further expenditure of about two hundred thousand dollars.

The amount now due for labor on the Miami exten-

sien is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars, and ccording to the estimates furnished in the report of the Board of Public Works, at the last session of the Legislature, an additional sum of about nine hundred thousand dollars will be required to complete that work to its The debt owing at this time for labor done,

with the estimate for the work not yet finished, and a part of which is not under contract, is estimated at about \$1,350,000. When the Miami Canal and extension (of which there re- gather all things under its far-spreading wings main 80 miles to complete the navigation from Cincinnati on the Ohio, to the Maumee City,) shall have been finished, there will be is no impassable gulf between us. 793 miles of canal owned entirely by the

structed by companies, in which the State has an interest, there will be 914 miles of navigable canal within the limits of Ohio. The and fast increasing agricultural product of that region tolls from these canals paid into the Treasury, the present year, amount to \$184,768,18. When the unfinished portions of the canals shall be completed, it is estimated that the receipts into the Treasury will enable the legislature greatly to diminish the taxes. It is suggested, that the amount necessary to complete unfinished canal, can be borrowed from those of the sound banks of this state whose charters may be renewed, or from any new banking institutions to which their capital may be transferred,

The Governor speaks highly of the Land Distribution Bill of the last session of Congress and calculates largely on the benefit to accrue from the portion allotted to Ohio.

The operations of the Penitentiary have been conducted in a creditable manner. Notwithstanding a number of very substantial improvements in the machinery and workshops, during from the Penitentiary, have been \$23,700. It seems that crime has diminished, or law has reber of convicts received into the Penitentiary was 172, and in 1340, 137; the number in 1841, is only 121.

The Governor speaks in praise of the Lunatic Asylum, and of the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, and for the Blind; and recommends earnestly, the crection of additional buildings to the former.

He also presses upon the attention of the legislature, the propriety of continuing on a limited and an economical scale, the geological survey of the state, especially in reference to the agricultural interest.

In conclusion, we quote so much of his Message relating to the currency, as is of any

"The long continued suspension of specie payments by the Banks of some of the Middle States, by those also of the Southern, Western, and South-Western States, has brought with it all the evils of unnatural and fluctuating rates of exchange, usury to a most enormous extent, embarrassment in every branch of business, with a great increase of risk attending all commercial operations. This state of things, if not remedied soon, will make our currency, which should be a fixed measure of the price of property, itself a mere vendible commodity, more variable in value than most other common articles of traffic. It may be well questioned whether this most unhappy state of things admits of any permanent remedy, without important changes in our commercial rela-tions with foreign countries. This is a question over which State Legislation has no control; the National Salmon P. Chase, and Thomas Morris, will be Legislature alone is competent to decide it. Whilst the work-shops of England and France, filled with laborers whose daily toil brings them only a mere subsistence, pour into our market every variety of manufacture, by the laws of their respective countries, the precious metals or cotton, (with a few trifling exceptions,) are the only equivalent they will receive from us in return.

Except under duties so onerous as to amount to prohibition, the bread stuffs, and other productions of much the largest portion of the people of the U. States, can find no market in the ports of France or England. It is obvious that, under a system so iniquitous and unjust towards us, in the fluctuations of commerce, balances against us must occur, and these must in such cases be liquidated by an exportation of the precious metals. This drain, which no human sagacity can always foresee, must have the effect to disturb prices, even were our money purely metallic; should it be of the mixed kind, como sed of coin, and paper convertible into coin on demand, then whenever the unfavorable balance is of sufficient amount, a suspension of specie payments would seem to be inevitable. As the laws now are, the revenues of the government of the Union, must be raised by duties on foreign goods. It is within the power of Co ordinary expenses of government, so to discriminate as to restrict fereign importations within narrow limits, or compel those with whom we traffic, to open their markets to the grain grower, as well as the cotton planter, on terms of perfect reciprocity. Whether Congress will exert this power, when it shall be proper, as it s be, to reconsider this subject, is a question which can-not now be considered as settled with that certainty which is necessary to form a safe basis of State legislation. The existing state of things, and not the prospect of future national legislation, should be the basis of any

the subject of our currency.

However divided the people of this State may be in in the desire that it should be finally adjusted by the present Legislature. The expiration of the charters of twenty-four out of thirty-seven banks of this State, in January, 1843, demands this, not merely as a measure of

sound policy, but one of absolute necessity.

The interests and business of the people demand that the capital of those banks whose charters expire in 1843, if at all consistent with other leading considerati should be retained in that business, in some form, to be prescribed at this time. A large portion of this capital is held by owners in other States. Should the capital of these banks be withdrawn from its accustomed uses, the portion of it owned abroad be taken home, and no means of similar investment provided, results must follow, more disastrous to the State, than any, even of the worst times, which it has hitherto encountered.

The great evils attending a suspension of specie payments, by a large portion of the banking institution call loudly for the application of every practical remedy Stringent measures, calculated to compel a resum by the banks of our own State, whilst those of se pel a resumption of the Atlantic, and all of the Western and Southwestern states, remain in a state of suspension, although they might accomplish much good, would undoubtedly one conversant with the subject, to need enumeration

The legal questions arising out of laws, operating upon charters previously granted, tend also to embarras this species of legislation. How far the Legislature can go, in enforcing regulations upon private corporati where provision has not been made in the charter of such tion which touches the fundamental doctrines of the so cial compact, and is obviously one, which, in the end, can only be decided by the judicial courts of the country. Any law which the Legislature might deem it pro per to adopt, with a view to accelerate the resumption specie payments by the banks, should most carefully avoid any infraction of charters heretofore granted, as in

#### that event, it would not be enforced by the courts of the State. REPLY TO BOONE, A SLAVEHOLDER. Important Admissions.

Before proceeding to examine the argument of Boone, it is proper that we express our high gratification, at being able to concur with him in so many important points. When he says that slavery is "an evil," and disclaims any intention to defend it; declares that it is "a wrong-a grievous wrong both to the slave and the owner;" denounces it as a "curse, bearing with incubus weight upon the prosperity of the slave states;" admits that "abolitionism has its origin in the best feelings of our nature-benevolence, love, love to God and man-that expansive love which would -that love which is the foundation principle of the Christian religion;"-we feel at once there

Is he aware, that in making these admissions,

are always, and necessarily, moral wrongs .responsible for the wrong done. Who, in this certainly, for it is not by his will, that he is kept in bondage. It must therefore be the master, for the existence of his slaveholding depends is equally guilty. But, both these wrongs, are, as we have seen, moral wrongs, that is, violations of the law of God. It follows, that every moment the wrong-doer continues in these wrongs, he contracts guilt-that every moment the obligation rests upon him to cease from his wrong-doing-in other words, that he has no right to persist for a moment in violating the law of God, which in fact is rebellion against the Highest,-in fine, that immediate emancipation is a solemn duty, unless, indeed, it can be shown, that God has so blundered in the conorder.

Boone seems to think, that I am as likely to be biassed as himself. When I intimated, that his direct interest in the support of slavery would necessarily affect his judgment, I meant nothing discourteous. Human nature cannot make itself entirely independent of circumstances; and I wished to remind Boone that the circumstances in which he was placed, were peculiarly unpropitious to the formation of a sound judgment. I claim no exemption from the infirmities which "flesh is heir to;" but I do claim that my position is more favorable to the making up of a correct opinion, than that of my friend. No one knows better than Boone, that the advocacy of the anti-slavery cause to us, in a pecuniary sense, is a dead loss. Every step taken in this cause is marked by sacrifice,-sacrifice of easy, social pleasure, friendship, popularity, influence. Still there are temptations to unfair judgment, arising from the pride of consistency, the desire to stand well with one's own party, the ardent zeal aroused by finding one'self arrayed in defence of a hated opinion, against a whole community. But, powerful as are these forces in their action on the mind, let me assure Boone, they do not lead me to treat his arguments, as he supposes. On the contrary, I have considered, and intend to consider them, with candor, and a sincere purpose to acknowledge their force, or expose their weakness, without reference to my peculiar po-

In Boone's last communication, but one point requires a detailed examination. tempting this, it may be well to glance at a few matters of minor importance.

## The Real Question

He cannot expect us to rejoin seriously to his sarcasm, on the proceedings of the Western Methodist Convention. Whether or not the blessing of God rests upon our enterprise, it is hardly worth while to discuss. Time will

Is this enterprise founded on true principles, and conducted on the whole in conformity to them, so far as the infirmities of human nature will allow ?- This is the question, that ought to be settled-and we should rejoice if our friend would take hold of it in earnest, and leave incidental matters alone.

## Misapprehension.

played, in comparing abolitionism to the gospel inflammatory in their tone, than the fourth of July of Christ. We might do so without derogation to the latter; for if abolitionism be any thing more or less than the faithful carrying out of the sec- in Congress on the slavery question. The Conond of the two great commandments of Christ, stitution of our Society and Declaration of Senthen we know nothing about it. But, we institu- timents must have been among these publicated no such comparison. Boone alleged that our movement had given rise to mobs. My an- peacefulness of the agencies contemplated to be swer was that this proved nothing against it, because almost all signal movements for moral reform, had been followed at first by a similar result. I did not refer to this fact as evidence of the truth of our cause, but a sufficient reply to his sense of duty, his humanity, his regard for the objection of my friend. The righteousness character, his patriotism, his self-interest were or unrighteousness of anymovement in morals, is to be determined, not by conjectural results, fallen into the hands of slaves, there was nothbut by the conformity or non-conformity of its ing in them to awaken dangerous feeling. Reprinciples and plans to Reason and Revela- member, these publications were not forward-

## Sentiments of Colored People.

Boone asks, "can you find an intelligent free black in Cincinnati, who will tell you that you have served him to a good purpose?" A singular question, and one which betrays a strange, fluence and character-so that there could have colored people of this city. These people, with ry spirit in the servile population. The only rare exceptions, have entire confidence in Abolitionists. In fact, we have been accustomed to rely upon their approbation, as one of the evidences that we are right-for the instincts of the victims of oppression are generally too keen, to suffer them to mistake their true friends. No consideration, not even the persuasion of those high in authority in this city, could induce the colored people after the late mobs, to denounce abolitionists. I speak what I know.

Before we commenced operations here, they had no schools among them--no temperance societies-scarcely any means of self-improvewithout object, caring little' for the acquisition If we had time, we could literally fill this pa- join with us in striving to persuade the slaveof property, manifesting little self-respect. Our per with proofs, not indeed that slave-holders holder to abolish slavery, so as to be released from

he has conceded the whole ground of aboli- movements inspired them with hope, infused are "endeavoring to get the control of the an obligation, so sinful and so repugnant to the likely to succeed, either by way of treaty with ble to the body of his party, but unfortunately tionism? What "is a wrong?" A violation into them new life, awakened the spirit of self- Government," but that this control they have dictates of humanity. of law, human or divine. Violations of human improvement. Day schools, Sabbath Schools. law, are not always moral wrongs -- for human Temperance Societies and other useful institulaw may be contrary to Divine law, which is tions were started among them by abolitionists. supreme. But, violations of the Divine law, We know one young man of rare philanthropy, who spent what time he could save from colle-When our friend declares slavery to be "a wrong giate studies, in instructing these people, and -a grievous wrong both to the slave and his establising schools among them; living all the That the chair of the Speaker of the House of owner," he cannot mean that it is a violation of while upon bread and water, and wearing a homehuman law, a legal wrong-for slavery is spun roundabout. His reward is in Heaven. years by slave-holders? That, but one of the forthe creature of the local law of his state. He For the last two years, there have been on an eign appointments made by President Tyler was must mean, then, that it is a moral wrong-that average three or four day schools, and several filled by a gentleman from the North, and that convening in the Representative's Hall of the is, a violation of the divine law. A wrong, sabbath schools among them—one of the for- he was barely appointed, after the most strenuous necessarily implies a wrong-doer—one who is mer being supported by the anti-slavery ladies efforts had been made to show that he had written is clean, the officers of the House are active, the of this place. Temperance societies prevail eloquently in defence of Southern institutions? case, is the wrong-doer? Not the slave, most among them, and their sobriety is matter of That our foreign diplomacy has been marked erally in good health. The corps of Reporters, common remark. Economical and benevolent by an almost total disregard of the interests of comprising the fourth estate, is unusually large, associations have been formed; industrious hab- free labor, while earnest negotiations have been and I think unusually able, so that, it will be its are cultivated; and if any one will take the solely upon his will. If slavery be to him a trouble to look at the assessor's books, he will wrong, he inflicts it: if a wrong to the slave, he be suprised at the amount of property many of them have accumulated.

> And yet our friend asks, "can you find an intelligent free black in Cincinnati, who will tell you that you have served him to good purpose!" Sentiment in Kentucky.

Boone differs with us in respect to the history of anti-slavery sentiment in Kentucky. I United States can do no otherwise? That forty abolitionists in that state. Several abolition sostitution of the Moral Universe, that violations of the Abolition Intelligencer, (edited by John Fin- Union have been driven to deny the right of closed to make a long preambular discourse. his own laws are necessary to its peace and good ley Crow, and from which we gather the foregoing particulars,) was published at Shelbyville, ject of slavery? That, both the political parties rules of the 26th Congress as the rules of Ky. This paper was closed at the end of the of this country, before they can hope for sucyear. Colonization was then introduced into cess, must deny their own principles, and set order. the state, and soon became popular. Abolition up candidates, pledged to do nothing to repel sentiment died under its influence, and for this slavery-encroachment? That, so far from reason; -it is the fundamental principle of Cot- slavery being confined to the six original slaveonization to say nothing about slavery. Abo. states, and being gradually by them extinguishwe said, by the Southampton insurrection .- it has gone on increasing, until, seven new Boone denies this. Our authority is one of slave-states have been added to the Union, and a weight--Cassius M. Clay, who in his place strenuous effort has been made, to give the slavestated this as a fact-and said moreover, that the annexation of Texas, out of which might be law of 1833, was a compromise measure be- carved at least four powerful slave states? It tween the anti-slavery and pro-slavery parties. is all in vain, my friend, to deny what the mass That this compromise quieted the excitement, of slaveholders themselves must see, is too and was understood as binding the two parties to palpable not to be acknowledged. a truce, we have the authority of the Louisville

Journal and kindred prints in Kentucky. This statement of the case, we believe to be the correct one.

#### Our Measures

Our friend in reply to our assertion, that we never have addressed the bad passions of men," asks, "is not the scattering through the land the vilest pictorial representations of the cruelty and barbarism of the master to his slave an address to the bad passions of both?" The intention of these pictures was, to awaken the pity, and indignation, and abhorrence of slavery, of the free states. They were never intended for circulation among slaves or their masters .-There can be no doubt, that so far as these were concerned, the pictures were productive of mis- sidious poison of slavery. But, such advertise- letter. chief. They aroused the ire and prejudice of feelings in the bosom of the slave. For one, I thought so, and protested against them in the beginning of my anti-slavery career; and never have been accessary to their distribution. Let us assure our friend, that they are now hanished generally from the border states; and we do not think they are any where relied on as But we rest not here. We cannot concur with rarily, so as to organize the House, and proceed the wisest means for advancing our cause.

Boone asks again, "How long has it been since the whole country was thrown into commotion, because the mails were loaded with these inflammatory publications, which some post masters refused to transmit or distribute?"-What were these publications? Has our friend ever seen them? They were various tracts and papers, treating of the sinfulness and impolicy of slavery, the duty, safety and benefit Boone speaks of the "untempered zeal" dis- of immediate emancipation; and were no more toasts and orations of the South, and not half so much so, as the speeches of Southern members tions; but in these are strong statements of the used against slavery, and an expression of opinion against any violent attempt by the slaves to release themselves. In none of them, were appeals made to the evil passions of the master:alone addressed. And had the papers and tracts ed clandestinely-nor were they sent to slaves -nor yet to white persons of no repute or standing in the South; but, they were transmitted through the mails, to statesmen, clergymen, professional men, and other persons of inbut excusable ignorance of the sentiments of the been no danger at all of exciting insurrectionadanger was, that they might arouse the conscience of the good in opposition to slaveryand this was distinctly stated by Duff Green and John C. Calhoun, whom no one will suspect of a disposition to minify the dangerous tendencies of abolitionism.

> We repeat that our appeals have not been made to the bad passions of men.

Boone says, that the assertion that slave-holders "are endeavoring to get the control of the National Government, or that they are trying or

exercised for years. How happens it that all been from the South-and that one of these ex- to his argument till next week. ceptions stood alone by slavery-interest? That most of the important offices of the Government have been monopolized by Southern men? continually on foot, to enlarge the market for rice, tobacco, and cotton? That, our ministers have are not thoroughly understood. The Speaker laws-assuming that they are property, when, according to Chief Justice Taney and Judge graceful war against the Indians of Florida, for dent's Message to-morrow, without the neces-

#### What We are Doing.

You say, that "interest will do more with mankind than all your inflammatory zeal, and Mr. Adams' amendment was then tried, and exciting advertisements. You must thoroughly christianize the world, or convince men that it is their interest that slavery should cease before you effect abolition." Let not Boone misunderstand and appeals" he sees occasionally in our paper. ments and appeals, occupy small space in our There is great reason to fear that the so paper. He knows that when we address the slaveholder, we address him as a man, feeling moral responsibility, capable of reasoning. We strive to do just what Boone says we must do, convince the slaveholder that self-interest re-Boone in his apparent assumption that the slaveholder is so mercenary, that he will listen to no other argument. We take it for granted that he is not lost to humanity-that his conscience is not quite seared-that patriotism is with him something more than a name. Hence we appeal to his humanity, his conscience, his love of country, as well as his self-interest. Can Boone find it in his heart to denounce us for this? What am I doing now? Essaying to convince a slaveholder that he has misapprehended abol itionism, and that the evils on which he animad verts, are not essential parts of our enterprisethat the very policy he says is necessary to effect abolition, is the policy which constitutes the grand feature of practical abolitionism. Surely there is nothing inflammatory, nothing unwise, nothing disrespectful, nothing calculated to exasperate the slaveholder, in all this.

## Wrong Impression.

All along Boone writes under the impression that the great object of the anti-slavery enterprise is to run off the slaves. This is no part of abolitionism. That we sympathize with the slave who escapes from his prison house, and would administer to his wants, give him bread to eat, and point out to him the road to freedom, when on this side of the Ohio, we are free to avow. But this we would do openly, in the face of day, under the very eye of our friend, were he here. Common humanity would bind us to this-we should be doing surely as we would wish to be done by-and moreover, we should be acting in accordance with the constitution of the State, which presumes every man within its limits, free, till he is proved to be a slave. But, when once a person is le gally arrested as a fugitive from labor, we would carefully refrain from interfering in any way not strictly legal; and should the decision be against him, while our hearts might bleed for his misfortune, we should acquit ourselves of all responsibility for the act that might doom him to perpetual slavery. The obligation to deliver up fugitives from service or labor, is a constitutional one, and therefore, while we must always protest against it as wicked, as involving the free States in the guilt of slaveholding, we shall feel ourselves at liberty to interfere by force to set it desiring to fasten slavery upon the free states, aside or nullify it, but would rather urge it as ment. They were spiritless, living apparently has no foundation in fact." Boone is all wrong. a reason why the people of the free States should

Our friend has started so many points in his our presidents with the exception of three, have communication, that we must postpone a reply

> FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT. RIGHT OF PETITION-THE GAG-TEXAS. Washington City, Dec. 6, 1841.

DR. BAILEY:-The assembled wisdom of the nation is at this moment, (111 o'clock, A. M.) capitol. Every thing appears in order, the hall members are nearly all on hand and looking genthe people's fault if the doings of the Session again and again sought compensation for slaves, has given me a seat as usual, and I shall endeawrecked on British soil, and freed by British vor to give you and vour readers, now and then, a peep at what is done.

Twelve o'clock, the Speaker takes his seat. McLean, the constitution of the United States and orders the call of the roll, no chaplain never recognizes slaves as property, but always being present to open the session with prayeras persons, and therefore the Government of the Great efforts have been made to agree upon some plan of procedure by which the House think I am right. In 1822, there were many millions of dollars have been expended in discan be organized so as to receive the Presithe House, until the House shall otherwise

Mr. Adams was at once on his feet with his amendment, to except the 21st rule. This was followed by a motion of Mr. Stanley of N. C. to adopt the rules of the last session for fifteen lition sentiment could never enjoy robust life ed, in fulfilment of an implied understanding days, and make the report of the committee where there was no discussion. It was revived, between the parties that formed the constitution, of rules the special order of the day until it is question. A long altercation ensued, about parliamentary law and other matters, which filast year in the Kentucky Legislature, positively power complete and final ascendency, by the nally resulted in a vote by year and nays year. under the previous question, first on Stanley's proposition which was lost, 83 to 87. Messrs. Adams, Atherton, Gates, Giddings, Gilmer of Va., Granger, Rayner of N. C., and other curious combinations in the negative. Messrs. sury for the year at \$30,410,167, and the expen-Slade, S. J. Anderson, Stanley, King of Vt., and other equally strange unions in the affirmative.

> lost, yeas 84, nays 87. Before the vote was taken on Johnson's motion, the House adjourned, at 2 o'clock. During the altercation, however, it was contrived to us. He must remember that while slavery is a adopt two orders one that the Clerk inform the practice in the South-in the North to a great | Senate that this House is ready to proceed to extent, it is a principle. The "advertisements business, and the other to appoint a committee the support of the Government, nor to reasonato wait on the President and inform him that the and which he is pleased to term inflammatory, House was prepared to receive any communicaare inserted, with a view to open the eyes of tion he might think proper to make. So, the the North on this subject, and arouse it from its message will come to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, apathy-not that it may be persuaded to aggress and I presume it will be so contrived that you on the South, but to defend itself against the in- will receive that as soon as you receive this

ern Whigs will overawe or wheedle their fellow Whigs of the North into another surrender of the right of petition,"just for this once," on the ground, stated by Cost Johnson, that before abolition can be effected-that is, to they have once already consented to substantially the same thing, at the Extra Session, quires of him the emancipation of his slaves. and may therefore as well do it again, tempoto business until the new code of rules can be discussed and adopted.

I have just learned a curious circumstance respecting the proceedings and report of the detail. celebrated committee on Rules, appointed at the Extra Session. That committee was composed of six slaveholders, and three members from the free states, Mr. Calhoun of Massachusetts, being the chairman. They were required to House, with a modification, so that the Report report a code of rules, but they purposely de- on the Rules is made the special order of the layed until the very close of the Extra Ses- day for Thursday, and every day afterwards, sion, in order to avoid a fresh debate about the until it is disposed of. An explanation took vexed question. When I left, I was assured place between Mr. Adams and the Speaker, that the rules would be reported without any from which it appeared that no previous quesgag, and since I came here I was apprised by a tion had been ordered on the amendments, and member of the committee that they were so consequently the debate had been precluded, in reported. On referring to the printed copy, fact, by the overbearing of the Chair, and a however, which very few even of the members misapprehension by Mr. A., while in fact the Cloves, lb. omitted, but the mischief is crowded in, as a liamentaria could not have been precluded on thief would sneak into a hen-roost, by a most the amendments. The previous question was admirable congruity, under the new rule forbid- now, however, voted by a very large majority, ding "assault and battery" on the floor of the on the main question, and the vote, being by House. I give it as it is printed, being the very year and nays, stood 97 to 95. So, the House best rule of the list.

"Any member assaulting another person therefrom."

"Upon the presentation of petitions, memorials, resolutions, or other papers relating to slavery, objection to the reception shall be considered as made, and the question of reception

shall be laid on the table." Thus it will be seen, that the committee have recommended a gag even more comprehensive than Johnson's, for it includes all papers, peti-TO SLAVERY." This atroctous plan comes forward with the sanction of the committee. and all the power of political machinery will be employed to secure its adoption, and there is special reason to fear that it will be adopted, unless the people of the Free States bestir themselves, and by remonstrances, private letters. personal application, and the voice of the press, bring a sound influence to bear upon their Representatives, so that they will not dare to sacrifice the Liberties of the people for political intrigues and party interests.

There can be no doubt that the annexation of Texas is to come up again, and this winter too, and such is the state of things here, that, if the application is skilfully managed, it will be very in the District would have been more accepta-

the treaty with England, and of the loan negotiated in Paris, renders the affairs of the "republic" truly desperate, and leaves it apparently Wisconsin as States, with the continued imposmark those men who shall ever sacrifice their just political power for the aggrandizement of the detestable institution.

JASHER.

GAGGED. WASHINGTON CITY, Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1841.

DR. BAILEY:

Immediately after the reading of the Journal was finished, Mr. Robert Tyler appeared with a Message in writing, which was read by the Clerk. It begins by a recognition of the goodness of Providence in the universal prevalence of prosperity, civil and religious liberty, and the evidences of education and improvement, and with few exceptions, of general health. He of the Rules, paragraph by paragraph, until discusses the McLeod case, and says it has been cieties were in operation- State Conventions the real purpose of re-capturing the fugitive ne- sity of acting on the rules and orders. But terminated in the only way in which it could composed of delegates from these societies were grocs who had taken refuge in its swamps? it is in vain. William Cost Johnson takes have been legally settled in either country. annually held about that period. A paper called That for five years past, the Congress of the the opportunity the instant the roll is There being no power in either to rescue a prisoner from the custody of a Court without an order of the Court. Ha, however, advises legislation by Congress to bring cases that involve treaties with foreign nations, at once into the Federal Courts. The Grogan case is satisfactorily settled, but not that of the Caroline The right of search on the coast of Africa is disapproved, and the British claim repudiated, while it is recommended to Congress to adopt more efficacious legislation against that "wicked traffic," as the American flag is grossly abused disposed of, and on this he called the previous by the profligate of other nations. The Boundary question is not settled, and little advancement has been made in the negotiation the past

A statement is made of our relations with Spain, Belgium, Texas, Brazil, and the Spanish States, the Florida War, and the Indian tribes. The President states the receipts into the Treaditures \$32,025,070, leaving a deficit of \$627,-557, besides \$987,375, the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of June, 1841. Of the twelve million loan, only \$5,432,726 have been negotiated, owing to the shortness of time that the stock has to run, preventing recourse to the foreign market.

On the subject of the tariff, he says no part of the Union will object to the taxes necessary for EASTERN-New York, able discrimination, so long as duties are laid with distinct reference to the wants of the Treasurv. He thinks the home-valuation will prove impracticable. Certainty and permanency, in any system of governmental policy, particularly when it affects trade and commerce, are emi nently desirable.

The currency is discussed at considerable length: doubt is expressed whether the General Government has power to control the State banks so as to cause them to resume or go into liquidation. He then brings forward an outline of his project for a Fiscal Agency, not a corporation, but a Board appointed by the President, empowered to issue Treasury notes, to give certificates of deposit, and to deal in bills of exchange at a moderate rate. As but little importance is attached to this scheme by practical men here, I shall not attempt to go any further into

As soon as the reading of the Message was finished, and the vote to print 10,000 copies disrosed of, Mr. W. C. Johnson brought forward his motion in regard to the rules of the have yet seen, I find that the 21st rule is indeed subject was perfectly open, and by the lex Paris again gagged.

Before the vote was taken, one of the Southupon the floor of the House shall be expelled ern members moved an adjournment, on the ground that so many Southern members were absent; but on receiving a wink, he withdrew his motion. Many members voted for the Previous Question, who afterwards yoted in the negative on the main question-the first to suit their party here, and the other to suit their constituents at home. Mr. Filmore of N. Y. begged Johnson to modify his motion so as to adopt the rules for a limited time, intimating that Gun tions, and motions, in any way "RELATING he could vote for it-gag, and all. Stuart of Ill. voted for the gag, notwithstanding his strong professions at home, before election. Casey voted against it. The New Hampshire delegation, as usual, went for the gag, as did several of the same party from New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The whig members Indigo from Indiana, Lane, Proffit and Wallace, voted for the gag, while Kennedy, a democrat, and Iron, bar, Thompson, whig, voted against it. But a still more extraordinary vote was that of Gov. Morrow, of Ohio. His vote, given as his constituents would have wished, would have produced a tie, and defeated the resolution. He came here Logwood, lb. 43 as the successor of Hon, Thomas Corwin, chosen Governor of the State. Another gentleman Nutricgs

Mexico, or by act of Congress grounded on an for him he had taken so prominent a stand application from Texas itself. The failure of against the Abolitionists, that to nominate him would have been sure to lose their votes and secure a defeat; and therefore, Gov. Morrow was taken up, on purpose to satisfy the Aboliwith no other resort but to become annexed to tionists of his District, and was chosen. If our Federal Union. The rapid growth and Charles Hammond were alive, he could furnish certain early admission of both Iowa and some explanations. The lamentable defection of this venerable old man, under the influence of sibility of making two States out of Florida, of expecting a firm defence of liberty by men party drill, affords renewed evidence of the folly will make the slave-holders desperate unless sent here as the representatives of a party, they can carry the annexation of Texas, as a which, in its leaders, is essentially and totally counterpoise. Let the people of the free West pro-slavery. The whole vote of the North stood as follows: Yeas, Whig, 4

Navs. " 72 " 19 91 The four Southern members who voted against the gag, were Botts and Stuart of Va., Underwood of Ken., and Arnold, of Tenn. Total, 95. Seventeen Northern men were absent, and 23 Southern. Sixty-three slaveholders voted for the gag on the people of the North. The only Northern states which gave a majority in favor of the gag, were New Hampshire, (always true to slavery, ) and Indiana.

So we are gagged again. And it may be safely predicted that the question is settled for the present Congress. For, although the Report on Rules is made the special order until disposed of, it will be easy to get rid of it, in various ways. And the debate may continue for a long time, and extend to every other part every other subject has been fully discussed, but as soon as it comes to the very last paragraph of the very last rule, the P. Q. will be sprung, and a blind vote will be forced upon the House.

In the Senate, to-day, the Message was received, and disposed of in the usual way, after a very severe speech from Senator Benton, respecting the Fiscal Agency, which he ridiculed o the utmost.

Wednesday-No business of importance was ransacted in either House. The Senate held a meeting of about half an hour, and the House of Representatives one hour and seven minutes. Price \$8 each member-Speaker, \$16.

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Bank Note List.	
CORRECTED BY GEORGE MILNE & CO.	,
Exchange Brokers-West Third Street.	
O Ohio Life and Theat Co on James 1 ml	

-Ohio Life and Trust Co Bank of Cincinnati, Miami Exporting Co., Labanon, Miami, Farmers' Bank of Canton, Small notes of solvent Banks

LATEST BROKEN BANKS.
West Union, New Bank of Steubenville, German Bank Wooster, New Bank of Circleville. ENTUCKY, 2 prem. INDIANA. par. 1 dis. MISSOURI MICHIGAN-Bank of St. Clair. WISCONSIN-Marine and Fire Insurance Company at Milwauk TENNESSEE, 2 a 3 dis ALABAMA, ARKANSAS, par a 1 " 25 a 30 " LOUISIANA.

5 a 6 prema S. CAROLINA, N. CAROLINA, 5 a 6 21 " 8 a 9 " New England States 5 a 6 4 Maryland, Virginia, (Eastern,) EXCHANGE—New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans SPECIE-American Gold, Foreign,

SCRIPS-Kentucky.

Cheese,

Tarred, lb.

Manilla, "

Corks, vel., gr.,

Feathers,

Mac., 1, bl.

No. 2. "

No. 3, "

Filberts, lb. 10

8 by 10 3 50

10 " 12 4 50

Ginger, race, lb. 123

Dupont,

Corn,

Manilla,

Lead, pig,

Hops, east., lb.

Hemp, cwt., 5 50

Carraccas, 1, 1 75

Whitedry " 10

In oil, keg, 2 97 2 75

ground, " 122

Wade's, kg, 5 50 6 50

Wheat, bush. 95 1,00

. 31

, "150 162 4½ 5

124

astings, s., t. 3 00

Sugar ket, " 3 00

Herring, box. 75 1 00

Salmon, 40 lb, bbl 50 00

none

64

15

18 50

Copperas, "

Indiana 65 " [ Daily Message. Cincinnati Prices Current. Corrected Weekly for the Philanthropist. December 1, 1841.

Hogs, over 200 lbs. 2 25 per cwt Flour, \$5 40 a 550 95 a 1.00 Corn, 20 25 WHOLESALE PRICES. WHOLESALE PRICES.

N. O., gall. 29 30 Pearl, lb. Sugar-house, 35 Imonds, s. s. 15 Mustard, lb. 371 lum, lb. Nails, cut, 3d, 8 Becswax, lb. 28 62 Brimstone, r. lb. 6 10 and 20d, 54 Candles Mold, Ib Olive, bask, 5 50 6 00 Dipt, 4

Win.st.gal. 142 145 Sum. " " 125 130 Linseed " 48 Tan.,pr.bl. 20 00 25 00 Havanna. white, " 15 00 18 00 Wrap'ng, r. 1 25 Coal, bush. No. 1, cap, "3 25 3 50 No. 2, " "2 75 8 00 15 Pepper, lb. Pimento, " 12 124

> Bacon. 43 B. hams, Sides. 4 31 Shoulders, 34 Lard. Butter, plenty, 6 Pork--Mess, bl. 7 50 150 162

Clear, " 9 50 10 50 Prime, " 6 Rump, a Chime lb. 54 6 Rosin, Ten.bl. \$3 75 4 50 Raisins, m. r. p \$3 00 Rice, lb., keg, 5

7½ a 8½ in bls 14 to 17 Loaf, Lump, 13 a 15 White Hav'a, 113 124 Brown, "

egars-Common th. 1 25 1 50 Melee, " 20 25 Spanish, " 10 00 20 00 Salaratus, " cask 61 keg10

Salt--Zanesville, bu. 30 Kanawha, " 30 33 New York " 40 T. Island, " 70 75 Petre, cr., lb. 9 Shot, bag, 1 75 2 00 Soap, No. 51, lb. 6

No. 2, " 5 5 1-2 Turpentine,gal. 75 Tallow, lb. Teas-Imperial, lb. 90 Gunp'wder, " 90 Y. Hyson, " 75 85 Souchong, " 62

Tin p. 3 X,p. 12 50 block. Ib. Tobacco-Va Cav., lb. 35 to 45 12 Lunp, 16 Ky.No.1,6 tw. 81

Vinegar, gal

'Tis not alone in lofty halls, Where learning sits enshrined. His eloquence sublimely falls, And marks his mighty mind; But in the temple of the free His thunder tones have rung-His father's love of liberty Falls from his tuneful tongue

Sublime in sentiment and soul, To him all wreaths belong: His polished periods richly roll Along the chords of song; He wakes to war the mournful wire On Ireland's levely plains; He wakes to liberty his lyre, And weeps o'er Erin's chains,

Whether in council or in court, Or at the harp or hall-Whether in seriousness or sport His graceful accents fall-He is in grandeur still the same-Time hath no merit hurled-His trophies treasured up by fame, Are wonders of the world.

Time can no triumph o'er his own, Though snows his brow may bind; Reason still sits upon her throne, The monarch of his mind: The glory of his by gone hours Through ages yet shall last; Fame gathers up his present flowers. To bloom with all the past,

Ah! that he lived in that proud day, Ere Greece became the grave Of glorious men long passed away The brilliant and the brave. The marble cenotaph sublime. The column and the crown, Would still transmit to future time His record of renown

Vet while the love of liberty, Of learning and of song, Shall warm the proud hearts of the free, Or shall to fame belong, The mem'ry of his magic mind Shall wander o'er the wave, And win from millions of mankind A garland for his grave.

MILEORD BARD.

Sonnet .--- Worship. They whe, as worshippers, some mountain climb, Or to some temple made with hands, repair, As though the godhead specially dwelt there; And absence, in Heaven's eye would be a crime, Have yet to comprehend this truth sublime:-

The freedman of the Lord no chain can bear-His soul is free to worship every where, Nor limited to any place or time. No wordly sanctuary now may claim Man's reverence as a consecrated pile; Mosque, synagogue, cathedral, are the same, Differing in nought but architectural style:-Avaunt, then, Superstition! in God's name, Nor longer thy blind devotees beguile!

WM. LLOYD GARRISON. Boston, Nov., 10, 1841.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Correspondent of the New York American, Montgomery and Elliott.

At Sheffield, our mutual friend S. introduced me to James Montgomery. On one of those lofty hills which sentinel the town, and start up from its dense sea of waving smoke, like island knolls lifting their heads above the ocean, stands the house where this excellent man resides. Our cards sent in by the servant, brought him to the door, where he gave us such a right hearty welcome as made me feel quite at home ere I was seated in his drawing room. Though seventy anxious years rested on his shoulders, his form is still erect, and his manners exhibit a bland commingling of the sprightliness of youth with the dignity of age. His emphatic style of conversation-the angles of whose abrupt and previous transitions reflect the unquenchable fire of his grey eye-reminded me of John Quincy Adams. No doubt the contour of the head, and the tones of the voice, help to paint to Memory's eye the sage of Quincy, while talking with the author of the World before the Flood-for they are very like. In his youth, twice did the cold walls of a prison, teach this fearless writer that that Liberty of the Press which Britain now so amply enjoys, was like Faith-but "the substance of things hoped for, and the evidence of things not seen." When alluding to his disgraceful banishment to York Castle. his free Scotch blood grew warm, and he finished a racy sketch of the present licentiousness of the press, as compared to past, with the quaint remark-"An Editor may steal a horse with more impunity now, than he could look over a hedge then."

The storm has passed away, and the early champion of Freedom enjoys a serene old age. He has outlived the enmity of his persecutors, and now fills an enviable place in their affections. The government which trampled on him has lifted him up and strews its munificence in his declining path. The pension that supports his a ged steps, was worthily bestowed by Sir Robert Peel.

Though his thin snowy locks give Montgomery venerable appearance, his poetic eye is not dimmed, nor is his natural force abated. He circumscribes his literary labors only that he may devote more time to the works of charity and benevolence.

Leaving the door of Montgomery (how swiftly the two hours glided away !) I knocked at that of his neighbor, Ebenezer Elliott, the author of the "Corn Law Rhymes." The transition could scarcely have been greater. I had just parted with and educated and refined gentleman, of polished manners, and exquisitely neat personal appearance, and now found myself confronted with a stout, robust, rough man, whose blunt address and slovenly attire made me almost shrink from the proffered grasp of a hand that had penned some of the best "Rhymes" in the English language. But the good natured "walk in, walk in," of the burly poet, who stood on the threshhold in his stocking feet, holding a pair of coarse shoes in his hand, summoned up my democratic blood, and assured me that I was welcome. The first glance at Mr. Elliott's head reminded me of the appearance of General Jackson's when we saw him at Washington some fifteen years ago. The same bold. frank, unrelaxing expression which marks the front of the hero of the Hermitage, animates the countenance of the anti-Corn-law Rhymer. I was instructed, amused, vexed, and inspired during our interview. There is a great heart in his bosom, beating strongly with generous of the company; determined no longer to sub-

impulses towards crushed manhood. He is an enthu- mit to treat with any but the recognized authorsiastic admirer of Jackson, and a sworn foe of Biddle ity in the Empire. This brought matters to a and the Bank. In England he is classed as a Radical. In America he would glory in the name of a Locofoco .-He improved the occasion of our pretty long discussion upon tariffs, banks, and corn-laws, to thoroughly dry his shoes and stockings-thus proving that Dr. Franklin was not the only man who held that time was money. A hundred such rhymers would make the pillars of British Aristocracy tremble to their base-ay, to their

Mr. Adams on the China Question.

In a lecture delivered by the Hon, John Quincy Adams, at Boston, a few evenings ago, be fore the Historical Society, he took ground which appears to have excited surprise in the mind of the greater part of a very crowded audience, adopting, as he did, a position, regarding the dispute between Great Britain and China, at variance with the opinion of its merits commonly entertained in this country. Our readers will, we dare say, be obliged to us for the following synopsis of his argument on the question, for which we are indebted to the Boston Courier:

Mr. Adams commenced his lectures by suggesting four questions for consideration, as growing out of the controversy:

1. Which party has the rightcous cause? 2. The prospects of its progress and conclu-

3. How the interests of other nations are or may be effected by it, particularly the United

4. The duties of the American government and People resulting from it?

But, although he made this extensive distribution of his subject, the limits of his lecture allowed him only to dispose of a portion of the first point. To the full understanding of this he went into the examination of the law of nations, and the four sources from which it springs, described by Vattel as the necessary, the voluntary, the conventional, and the customary. The necessary law is the application of the laws of nature to the intercourse between nations wholly independent of each other, and can be enforced only between those which acknowledged that the state of nature is a state of piece. The voluntary law of nations is the application of some law voluntari ly assumed. as, for example, that of Christianity among the European nations, and their descendants all over the world, which law has been recognized by the United States as obligatory in the Constitution. The question as between China and Great Britain must be tried by the first of these laws. The rights of other Christian nations, so far as they may be involved in the issue, must be tried by the second.

By the law of nature, property springs from two sources, occupancy and labor. But occupancy, which gives exclusive right to the soil, must be permanent. To be permanent it must be defined by metes and bounds, which can on ly be by compact. These points being estab lished, the right of exchange, barter, or commerce, necessarily follows from property. And the state of nature being a state of peace, and the pursuit of happiness the natural right of man, it is the duty of men to contribute as much as they can do to the happiness of one another. No way of doing this is so certain as that of the mutual exchange of equivalents .-Commerce is therefore among the natural rights and duties of men.

These propositions being distinctly laid down, the lecturer went into an examination of the re strictions which Vattel had imposed upon the duty of commercial intercourse upon nations, & after separating from the question the right of any one nation to enforce the performance of it upon another, he endeavored to show that the second and third general laws laid down in that author's preliminary were at variance, and wholly inconsistent with the first. He maintained that it was impossible to admit with Vattel that each nation ought to contribute all in its power to the happiness and perfection of others, and after wards affirm with him that each nation is bound to do whatever it can to promote its own happi ness, it making itself the exclusive judge of what that is, without reference to that of any other. This argument was the foundation o Mr. Adam's whole edifice. He built upon is the duty of reciprocity between nations; of commercial intercourse with each other, not from exclusive or paramount consideration of their own respective interests, but from equal regard to the interests of both. At the same time, he qualified this general rule so far as to admit every nation to be the judge of what species of traffic is injurious, and to have the right to interdict it when no longer fulfilling that condition upon which commercial intercourse is en-This was dwelt upon at considerable ioined. length, and with great force and ingenuity, bu we find ourselves utterly unable to follow it fur ther at present than this brief synopsis. The basis having been thus made, nothing re-

mained but to carry out the principles evolved to the history of the controversy. Mr. Adams reviewed the relations with China, first of the Portuguese, and the manner in which they be came possessed of Macao; and then of the British, through the East India Company, and the mission which had been instituted in person of Lord Macartney, in 1792. He enleavored to show by it that the policy of the Chinese empire had always been based upon anti-commercial principles, and that the manner in which it had been carried on was in the high est sense an outrage upon the rights of human nature and upon those of other nations. He did not spare some sarcasm upon the modes by which the sovereigns of Europe, and especially Great Britain, had endeavored heretofore to con ciliate the maintenance of the trade with China with their self-esteem. He considered the for mation of the East India Company as having been a compromise with conscience, in the substi tution of an agent to accept terms, and occupy the position of a tributary, which the principal, in his own person, would not consent to. Lord Macartney had been called upon to perform the Ko-tow, a ceremony of prostration of the person, and knocking the head nines times against the floor, signifying tributary vassalage to the Emperor. He had refused, and had been dismissed. It was the Ko-Tow, then, that was the real cause of the war. The common opinion, that the opium seized at Canton was the cause, is wholly groundless. That was a mere inci dent to the quarrel. It had nothing to do with its origin, which is to be found in a period long

before that seizure happened. The lecturer then went into a history of the difficulty between Lord Napier and the Chinese consequent upon his following his instructions to communicate only with the Viceroy of Canton, and not with the Hong merchants. These merchants had always been the persons through whom all communications have been made struggling mixture of humanity, doggedness and genius, while the East India Company's charter had exin his composition, which makes him a rare man. His isted; but upon the extablishment of the trade views are by turns deep and shallow; his conceptions on a more liberal footing, the British Govern large and little; his language bold and tame. I found a ment which then assumed the control instead

crisis. The Chinese insisted upon an acknowledgment of superiority, which the British have resolutely refused. The quarrel is then founded upon an abstract principle of the law of nature and nations, and not at all upon the right to be compensated for a prohibited article of trade. It is the demand of one nation to be put on : footing of perfect equality with another, in the relations they establish with each other.

With the death of Lord Napier, caused by chagrin and mortification at the indignity and insults which had been beaped upon him, the lecturer concluded. And with it he announced that he had not arrived even at the settlement of the first question proposed by him at the outset-the justice of the cause between the two parties. At some future time he promised, if he should live, he would resume it. He finished by a brief allusion to the last of his four questions-the duttes of the American Government and the People in the premises. By contrasting the repulse of Lord Napier's agent from the gates of Canton, in July, 1834, with the ransom of that city for six millions of dollars, in June 1841, he drew the moral, that every nation should prepare for war and preserve peace.

AGRIGULTURAL.

Horse Shoeing.

My Dear Sir .- I observed in the last Planter an article upon horse shoes, that puts me in mind of a circumstance from which I derived a good deal of benefit, and which I will relate for your readers.

I happened several years ago, to be at the blacksmith shop where I get my work done, when an old gentleman of the neighborhood rode up, accompanied by a negro man with several horses, who wanted shoeing. The smith had lately been introduced into the neighborhood and had great reputation. I offered to defer to the old gentleman, though he was the last comer, but he was too managing for that; he insisted upon it that I should have my horse shod while he looked on. Accordingly, the smith proceeded with his operations. The old man seemed to be pretty well satisfied, until the smith, having fitted the shoe and driven the first nail, began to twist the end off. This he protested against, and by ocular demonstration, showed the difference between wringing the nail off and breaking it by bending it back-wards and forwards. In the former case, the part of the nail in the hoof is twisted, and a round hole is cut, wich is filled only with its own dust: no wonder the nail in such a hole would soon work loose. Moreover; in twisting the nail, the corner edge is frequently presented to the hoof, and does not clinch half so well. From that time to this, I have never permitted my smith to "wring a nail," and I as-

sure you I have found my profit in it. This, to-besure, is a small matter, but there is not one smith in fifty, who is not guilty of the error here exposed; and small errors are sometimes productive of serious evils, as we have all heard, in the matter of a horse shoe.

Yours.

H. T.

From the Cultivator. Buckwheat, Rye and Clover.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker .- Having made an experiment with a triple crop, it may not be uninteresting to some of your readers to give a few particulars thereof, and the result in the beginning of August of last year. I sowed with the same preparation of ground buckwheat, rye and clover. All of which have done well; so that I am going at this time more largely into this mode of culture. Part of a field I have just covered with wheat instead of rve as the third article. I was encouraged to do this from observing that a few stools of wheat, that accidentally sprung up last year among the buckwheat, rye and clover, were fine.

But in particular, I manured out a poor, worn out sandy quarter of an acre, with five cart loads of compost, and having first sowed and harrowed in the rye and buckwheat. I then sowed the clover seed while the ground was fresh stirred. Next I covered a part of the quarter acre (selected for a particular experiment, (with pine leaves, a part with green boughs-and a part I left uncovered and here I observed that all these grew best on the part covered with pine straw, and better on that covered with the green boughs than were uncovered. I sowed this piece on the 5th day of August last; on the 5th of October. or in two months, I cut the buck wheat and the product was 612 bushels or rates of 22 bushels per acre. The rye cut in June last, was a good yield, but through an inadvertence was neglected to be measured. The clover was near knee high when the rye was cradled and will yield a fine swath for seed, now nearly ripe. So with the clover in another field sowed in a like manner. I hope next year to !report favorably of that sowed as above stated this season.

meantime, yours, &c. SIDNEY WELLER. Brinkleyville, Halifax co., N. C. Nov. 6.

> From the Cultivator. Large Calf.

Mr. Samuel W. Bartlettt, of East Windsor, (Ct.) has a thorough bred Durham Short horn bull calf, that when four months and eighteen days old, weighed 525 pounds in the last one hundred and nine days, or a fraction over three pounds per day.

Vegetable Serpent.

No curiosity in the vegetable world, that we ever saw, equalled one shewn us a few days ago, at the store of Messrs. Hogan & Lyon in this city. It was a vegetable resembling the gourd or squash species, 5 feet 5 inches long, and 5 3-4 inches in circumference, at the largest swell. It was green, except ten greyish horizontal stripes that run taperingly from the head to the tail; and had the exact appearance of a snake of that size, even the contortions and lumps of the body, with the curled and sharpened end. We understand that it grew suspended from a post, which accounts for its general straightness; but that other vegetables on the same vine, that rested on the ground, assumed curling attitudes, with head erect, as if to strike. It was raised in the Garden of L. G. McMillan, Esq. of Elyton, Jefferson county, and it is said to resemble in its interrior, with perfect exactness, the organization of a snake. Hundreds of persons have seen it, and all express their wonder at this serpentine fruit of nature. - Tus. Monitor.

FOR SALE CHEAP!

"Cause and Cure of Infidelity." By Rev. David Nelson, of Quincy, Ill. Any individual wishing this work can have it by application to the subscriber. Third edition, published by the American Tract Society.

D. D. NELSON. Walnut Hills, Lane Seminary, O., Oct. 5, 1841.

CONGRESS. EXCHANGE OFFICE.

Cleveland Ohio. Eestern Funds, Specie, and uncurrent Money

F. H. BRAYTON, EXCHANGE BROKER,

night and sold on favorable terms. NOTICE---MILK---MILK

We are now prepared to inform our friends that we still continue to supply this City, with Milk on the six day principle, omitting the Sabbath, and have made permanent arrangements to continue it. All persons willing to sus tain us, are requested to send their names and residence to the Office of the Philanthropist.

N. H. MERRELL.

C. M. MERRELL,

R. H. BLACKMER & CO. Tee-total Temperance

GROCERIES & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Near Float Bride, Cleveland.

Messrs. Woodson & Tinsley, House Carpenters and Joiners, near the corner of Eight and Broadway, Cincin-nati, feeling grateful for their patronage since the association as a firm, inform their friends and the public that they are prepared to do all kinds of House Carpentet and Joiner's work at the shortest notice and on the mos reasonable terms,

Wodson & Tinsley.

# PEDERSPILLS

WE HAVE TRIED DOCTOR JOS. PRIESTLEY PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them the best Antibilious Medicine that we have ever used in our families. We are acquainted with several families in this city who give them the preference to all other kinds, on account of their mildness, and at the same time, certainty of action .- N. Y. Examiner.

MORE THAN TEN MILLIONS of boxes of these ruly valuable Antibilious Pills have been sold in the Inited States, Canadas, West Indies, Mexico, and Texas, since the first of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-

HUNDREDS and THOUSANDS bless the day they were induced, by a friend, to try a Box of Dr. Peter's Pills.

They are in use as a Family Medicine, and all who have used them give them the preference to all other kinds, on account of their being a safe, pleasant, and easy aperient-being mild in their action at the same time; though, in their operation, producing neither sickness, griping, nor debility.

Doctor Joseph Priestly Peters, Dear Sir:—I have used your valuable Pills these last four years, in cases of Dispepsia, Liver Com-plaint, and Sick Headache, and have found them in a majority of cases, the most valuable Pills I have ever JOHN CASE, M. D. For Sick or Nervous Head-ache, or Billious Fever, I

would recommend Peters' Pills in preference to a other kinds.

R. H. ARMSTRONG, M. D. The following from the EMINENT DOCTOR EM-MERSON, is considered sufficient.

I have used in my practice, these last 5 years, Dr. Jos. Friestly Peters' Vegetable Antibilious Pills, and consider them the BEST FAMILY MEDICINE I have ever used. Given up to Die.

How many are given up to die that might be saved by Sherman's Lozenges, the best medicine in the world, and the easiest taken,

Sweeps off thousands, yearly, in the United States

that Sherman's Cough Lozenges would cure when noth-ing else would even relieve. Ministers of the Gospel have added their testimony to that effect. Coughs and Colds,

neglected, lead to consumption and death, when a few of the Lozenges would effect a cure in one or two days. Try them, they are remarkably pleasant and cost but a trifle. Over 3,000 persons have given their names within the last year as a reference of the wonderful virtues of these Cough Lozenges. They cure all recent cases in a few hours, seldom requiring more than one day to cure the most distressing ones.

The Rev. Darius Anthony, of the Oncida Conferverge of the grave from consumption, without the hope of relief, till he tried these Lozenges. They relieved hir immediately, and in a few weeks restored him to health. so that he could resume his duties as a minister of the He recommends them to all who are consumptive or have any derangement of their lungs, as the greatest medicine in the known world. He has witness od their effects on several others, and always with th happiest results. He says so great a remedy through the blessing of Divine Providence, should be the co property of all, and in every family on the face of the

The Rev. Doctor Eastmond, of this city, gave few to a lady, a friend of his, who had been given up by her physician and friends as in the last stage Consumption. The first Lozenge gave her considerable relief, so that she was encouraged to persevere in their use; and through the blessing of God they restored her to perfect health.

Mr. Henry S. Banker, 97 Green st, was cured of very bad cough he suffered from several weeks, by only Lozonges, when all other remedies had no effect on

Mr. G.T. Matthews,8 Caroline st., suffered a year with a very hard, tight cough, pain in the side, spitting of blood and all the usual symptoms of consumption. The Loand all the usual symptoms of consumption. senges relieved him immediately, and in a few weeks zestored him to perfect health. He says they are the greatest medicine in the world.

When such clergymen as the Rev. Mr. Anthony Eastmond and Hancock, and such physicians as Mott, Cheeseman, Smith, Rogers, and those named above, sanction the use of any article of medicine, the public need not hesitate to place reliance upon it. Such are

Sherman's Lozenges. Children Die

of worms, after months and sometimes years of suffer. ing, without the parent's knowing the cause-little suspecting worms are literally eating them up. Sher man's Worm Lozenges have cured hundreds and thousands of such cases. Any child will take them.

Sherman's Worm Lozenges.

Proved in more than 400,000 cases to be infallible; the only certain worm/destroying medicine ever discovered. Many diseases arise from worms and occasiou long and intense suffering and even death, without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit; when one dose of these Lozenge would speedily cure them.

Mr. J. Murphy, 90 North st. Philadelphia, was applied to by a poor woman, whose daughter, 7 years old, had been sick for nearly 3 years; her stomach was as large as a grown person's, her arms and legs so swoller that she could not walk or help herself, although she ted doctors had exhausted their skill without any benefit; the father had spent all he could raise and was dis couraged; he abandoned all idea of doing any thing more for her, and looked to death alone, to take her ou of her misery. Mr. Murphy believing it a case of worms, gave her a box of Sherman's Lozenges, and in two days she returned with joy beaming in her eyes, and said the Lozenges had saved her child's life. The first dose brought away nearly a pint of worms in one he afterwards counted discharged, besides the mass, which she could not count, The child was literally eaten up with them-another living witness of the almost miraculous efficacy of Sherman's Lozenges.

My Poor Back

will break, it is so weak, and pains me constantly. What shall I do? Get one of Sherman's Poor man's Plasters, with his name on it, and it will cure you in few hours, as it did Mr. Hoxie.

Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster. The lest strengthening Plaster in the world, and a

sovereign remedy for pains, or weakness in the back loins, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism, Several persons have called at the warehouse, to

express their surprise and thanks, at the almost miaculous cure these plasters have effected.

Jos. W. Hoxie, Esq., who had been so afflicted with heumatism, as to be unable to dress himself without assistance, was enabled after wearing one, only one night, to get up in the morning with joy, and his tongue pouring forth the gladness of his heart, at the sudden and signal relief he had received from the best of all remedies.

Mr. David Williams, of Elizabethtown, N. J., an old Revolutionary Soldier, was so afflicted with Rheumatism, that he could scarcely help himself-these plasters entirely cured him.

Dr. J. Peter's Pills. Large size box containing 45 pills, 50 cents per box. Small size box containing 20 pills, 25 cents per box. Dr. A. Sherman's Cough Candys; price only 25 cents per box. Doct. A. Sher-man's Worm Candys, only 25 cents per box. Poor

Man's Plaster, only 12 1-2 cents a piece. Agents for the sale of the above valuable medicines-Wm. H. Harrison & Harrison & Glascoe Cincinnati; A. Avery & Co. Gianville; Ridgeway Murphy & Co. Ripley; A. Graham & Co. Franklir Buildings, Cleveland; Watson, Druggist, Massillon, Most every merchant in the U. S., Mexico and West

VALUABLE MUSIC BOOKS.

Sold by Robinson, Pratt, & Co, New York City; b Dunie & Peck, New Haven; John Paine, Hartford; Grigg & Elliott, Philadelphia; by Truman & Smith, Cincinnati; and by Booksellers generally throughout the

Twentieth Edition of Mason's Sacred Harp, or Beauties of Church Music, a new collection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Sentences and Chants, compositions of about one hundred eminent German, Swiss, Italian, French, English and ther European musicians. Also, original tunes by German, English, and American authors, many of them having been arranged, or composed, expressly for this work. By Lowell Mason, Professor in the Boston Academy of Music, author of Boston Handel and Haydn Collection, the Boston Academy's Collection, etc, etc, and by his brother, T. B. Mason, Professor of Sacred Music, and organist at Fourth Street church, etc .-Twentieth Stereotyped edition, revised and greatly improved by the introduction of eighty tunes not in former editions. The Elements of Vocal Music, which are on the inductive method, have been greatly extended and newly arranged in the precise order that is pursued in teaching; and the numerous practical exercises connected with each lesson, will, in a great measure, dispense with the use of the black board. The above work is now known by the general title of "Mason's Sacred Harp," Volume One. It is intended to make "Mason's Sacred Harp," the general repository, of the "Gems in Melody and Harmony," which have heretofore been scattered through various collections. And the collecting into a convenient volume, the old and new, choice, beautiful, standard Tunes, is a service to church choirs and singing schools, which has been already liberally rewarded. The sale of twenty editions in the short time the "Sacred Harp" has been before the public, and the steadily increasing patronage bestowed upon the work, is regarded as evidence that it is the very best collection extant, for inging schools, and for churches of all denominations From numerous Recommendations the following are

From the Boston Spectator. We hope all will encourage 'Mason's Sacred Harp-We speak of Mason's Harp, because we know well its merits. We hositate not to say, that it is the best work

From the New York Evangelist.

Mason's Sacred Harb is, what it is called in the title page, a very select and useful work-the best collection of church music extant, for congregations any-where.

From the Baptist Advocate. Masm's Sacred Harp.—The lovers of Sacred Song will find a rich treat in this new collection. No one man n our country has done so much for church music as Lowell Mason. He has given us the "Boston Handel and Haydn Collection," the "Choir or Union Collection," the "Boston Academy Collection," etc., all valuable works, and entitled to the extensive patronage which has been bestowed upon them; but it is safe to say, that the 'Sacred Harp" has not an equal in the English language Phis book is a volume of "gems in Melody and Harmony Every denomination will promote devotional Pslmody

by adapting this collection as the standard of church From Mr. Billings, Professor of Sacred Music. Mason's Socred Harp is the most complete, interesting

ourage its general introduction. From the Journal. We are familiar with all of Mason's publications, and have carefully examined the Sacred Harp. The volume is composed of very heautiful melodies, and harmonies of almost unequalled richness. It may justly by entitled the beauties of major? The times are admirably adars.

The times are admirably adars. The times are admirably adars. the beauties of music." ed to the effective expression of upon which the happiest effect of Christian Psalmody deends. The work is particularly recommended to those

v conductive to devotion. From M. Hamilton, Director of music in the

Methodist Church, Wheeling. We are using Mason's Sacrea Harp in our church, should be much pleased to see it in general use-the nusic will please and improve the lovers of sacred song. The tunes are well suited to the different variety of me tres, and it is a desircable collection for churches and

Just Published.

Vol. II.-Mason's Sacred Harp, or Beauties Church Music .- Vol. II. contains old, new, and origind Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Sacred Songs, Ductts, Solos, Quartetts, etc. etc. This volume doe not contain a single tune found in the first volume-it is complete and independent book of itself, and will be sold separately. It is stereotyped from entirely new type of great beauty and perfection, procured expressly for it.

The object in publishing an addstional volume, is to furnish an extended variety as regards style, metre and adaptation to the various wants of the lovers of Sacred Melody. It will be found permanently useful, and it is hoped will receive a patronage in some degree commen urate with the varied talent, labor and expense tha have been employed in its production.

The following notices of the work will show the estima ion in which it is held by good musicians. From a Report of the Committee of the "Eclectic A-cademy of Music" on Musical publications; unani-mously adopted by the Government and Members,

March 24th. Sacred Harp, Vol. II., has been carefully examined by your committee, who cannot but regard it as possessing in an eminent degree that chaste, classic beauty of melody, and richness of harmony, which con stitute the "soul of music," and which cannot fail to

render it a standard work." It is confidently believed that the efforts made by the Editor to furnish [IN THE SACRED HAIP,] an extended variety of good Stock Music,—such as will be permanently useful and interesting, will receive the approbation of Churches, Choirs, and Singers generally.

A COPY OF THE RECORDS,

C. R. FOLGER, Sec'y. of the Academy. From the "Handel Musical Society," of W. R. College

Hudson. THE SACRED HARP. VOLUME II, merits our highes approbation, and is a rich addition to our Library. Its roduction into the society has confirmed the that it will prove an important means of advancing Sacred Music. It would be but justice due the success ful efforts of the authors to say, that the two volumes of the Sacred Harp, constitute th

By order of the Society.

W. S. BARBER, Sec'y. [From the Observer.]

Mason's Sacred Harp, or Beauties of Church Mu sic, Vol. 2nd.-We hesitate not, most couldently to recom-mend this as a book of extrordinary merit; one of the best, if not the very best collections of Church Music ever issued from the American press. It will be held in high esteem by the admirers of taste, scientific accuracy, and fine discrimination in the adaptation of music to sa-cred poetry. Mr. Mason has evinced a knowledge of inidence of Melody upon Harmony, an important principle to often disregarded in Ametican publica-tions. It is a volume of Sacred Melodies, with rich, beautiful and classical harmonies, combining that striking purity and solidity of style, for which German musicians are, perhaps, more peculiar than any others. The tiful typography of the work will speak for itself.

From Mr. Allen, Professor of Sacred Music in Ober

In College.

For a few years past, we have made selections for Church Music from the "Sacred Harp," Volume I. I have ever esteened it a beautiful collection, comprising a great variety of chaste and approved tunes in all the usua

Volume II .-- I approve most fully: your plan of ub, p ishing new selections and arrangem lishing new selections and arrangements in succ of  $h_2$  volumes, by which purchasers are relieved in  $\equiv t.4ei$  necessity of repeatedly buying the same music. Tes.e cond volume, is, in its rythmical character various, e s melodies are exceedingly sweet and tasteful—the haracter and the succession of the same second succession. mony rich, flowing and impressive. It should, by all means, accompany the first volume,—especially in those Choirs which are somewhat advanced. I doubt not it will secure to the publishers an extensive patronage; and I shall do what I can to extend its circulation,

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

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A delightful Country Seat, situated upon a McAdami. ed road, half a mile from town, in a excellent neighborhood, with 5 acres of land; a frame house containing 8 rooms, a hall, a piazza, a porch and 3 cellars; also a good frame barn with a carriage house and stable; a well, a cistern and a spring. The grounds are well planted with peach, apple, pear, quince and plum trees, and embellished with shrubs and evergreens.

A handsome Country Seat with 16 acres of land, Iocated upon a Turnpike road 3 miles from town. The improvements comprise an excellent brick house containing 10 rooms, 2 halls, 2 porches and a large cellar; Also a cistern, a well of excellent water, a large garden and an orchard of choice peach, plum, apple and pear trees. The is part level and part rolling.

A superior Country Seat, distant 5 miles from town, with 20 acres of good land, 10 of which are in cultivation; and 10 in wood. The buildings consist of an excellent brick house, having 10 rooms, a hall, a porch and large cellar; a brick barn, a stone spring house, a carriage and smoke house. The grounds are well stocked with selected apple, peach, pear, plum and quince trees, and an excel-lent vineyard of Catawba, Isabella and Cape vines. This estate is a desirable purchase for a gentlemau of fortune who can here enjoy a cool retreat in summer, a beautifu view of the Ohio river, and agreeable society.

A fertile Farm of 80 acres, situated 5 miles from town, with 65 acres in tillage, a frame house with 4 rooms and a cellar; Also a log house, a frame barn, a tenant's cabin, a small orchard and a garden. The land is good, well located for cultivation, watered with springs, and fenced with posts and rails. A fertile farm of 100 acres, located 6 miles from town

and close to a McAdamized road. It has 90 acres in tillage, a good orchard of 8 acres of apple trees, a frame house with 5 rooms, a cellar and a porch, a large frame barn, a store room, a well, and several springs. The land is rich and level. A pleasant Country Seat with 16 acres of land, located upon a good road 6 miles from town, in a salubrion

and populous district. The house is in Cottage style, and contains 10 rooms, 3 porches, a large cellar and a gallery. The outbuildings comprise a frame barn, a com house, and wood house. The grounds are planted with vines and young fruit trees, decorated with shrubs and evergreens, and well watered with springs, 2 wells with mps, and a small stream. A good Farm of 100 acres, situated 7 miles from

town, in a healthy region, having 60 acres in cultivation, a brick house with 9 rooms, a cellar and a porch: also 2 frame barns, a milk house, a stable, a wood house, a well and many springs; likewise 2 orchards, a garden and a yard well paled. The land is chiefly in grass, good quality and well located for tillage.

A Farm of 60 acres, situated upon a Turhpike road, 8 miles from town, with 40 acres it tillage, a house with 4 rooms, a good frame barn with a stone cellar, a cistern, a well, several springs, 2 good orchards of plum, peach, apple and cherry treces; and a garden well planted with vines, raspherry, current and goosberry bushes. The land is good, well watered with springs, and located on both sides of the road. A firstrate Farm of 195 acres, with 115 in culture, sit-

auted upon a Turnpike road, 26 miles from Cincinnati, near a populous town. The improvements consist of a frame house, a superior barn 91 by 40 feet, with stables for 40 head of cattle, a hog pen for 100 swine, an arched cellar for 1000 bushels of roots, a corn crib for 2000 bushels of corn, a wagon house 40 by 21 feet, 2 wells, 2 orchards, a garden with goosberry, raspberry and strawberry beds, and a paddock well stocked with quince, plum, peach and pear trees. The soil consists of rich bottom, and excellent upland, well fenced and watered with numerous springs.

A Farm of 50 acres, situated upon a road, 24 miles from town, having 35 acres in cultivation, a frame house with 6 rooms, a hall and a cellar; an excellent well with a pump, 3 log buildings, many springs and an orchard of 200 apple, plum, peach and cherry trees, good kinds. The land is of good quality, and is in the vicinity of a church and a school.

A desirable Farm of 116 acres with 70 acres in tillago, and useful collection of Psalm and hymn tunes I have ever seen. It is emphatically sacred music. I will enare several churches and schools. The improvements come prise an excellent brick house with 10 supplied with springs and a run.

A good Farm of 50 acres, situated 32 miles from town. upon a road, and near the Miami Canal, with 32 acres in whose object it is to suit music to the words sung, or to culture, a house with 4 rooms and a porch, a good frame barn, with sheds and cribs, also a well, a peach orchard and a garden planted with goosberry, raspberry, current and quince trees. The land is chiefly rich bottom, well watered and fenced.

A good Farm of 166 acres, situated near a Turnpike road, 38 miles from town, having 120 acres in tillage, an excellent brick house containing 6 rooms, a hall, a cellar and a porch; also a frame barn, a cornerib, a smokehouse. a large orchard of apple, peach and cherry trees, a garden, 2 wells, several springs and a creek. The soil is good quality, and consists of hill and bottom.

A very cheap Farm of 300 acres, situated 40 miles

from Cincinnati, and 5 from a town. There are 50 acres in cultivation, a two story hewed log house, a barn, a stable, a smokehouse, and a good orchard of 200 apple, pear, cherry, peach and quince trees. The land is rich and level. A Farm of 185 acres, with 65 in tillage, located upon

a Turnpike road, a few miles from the Miami Canal. and upon a river possessing mill power of 4 1-2 feet fall. It has a house with 4 rooms, a hewed log barn weatherboarded; a stable, a corn crib, a milk house, a good well, an orchard of 75 select apple with a few peach trees, and a large sugar camp. The soil is rich bottom, wa wrth springs, and well adapted for corn or pasture. An excellent Farm of 300 acres, situated in the Niami

Valley, 67 miles from town, having 200 acres of pasture and arable land, a capital frame honse built in Cottage style, containing 6 rooms, a hall and a cellar; two commodious barns, 2 large corn cribs, a tenants: cemented cistern, a cider mill with a press, 2 extensive orchards of apple trees, and a superior garden ornamented with shrubbery imported from Paris, and well stocked with choice pear, plum, goosberry, raspberry, currant and peach trees. The soil is very rich, well with springs and the Miami river. vale advantageously located for culture.

A desirable Farm of 140 acres of rich land, situated upon a Turnpike road and a Canal, and near a flourishing town in the Miami Valley. The improvements comprise a large 2 story frame house having 6 rooms, hall and a cellar; also a brick wash house with a pump at the door, likewise a commodious frame barn with stables and other buildings, an excellent orchard of choice grafted fruit trees, and 90 acres of cultivated land. sists of fertile bottom and upland, well suited for tillage.

It is a superior farm. A fertile Farm of 138 acres, situated on the Ohio in Kentucky, 70 miles from town, having 100 acres in culture, a good brick house with 4 large rooms and a cellar. corn crib, a stable, and several log houses: also an orchard of apple and peach trees, and a garden with fruit

trees; also strawberry and asparagus beds. The land is chiefly rich bottom, well located for culture. Citizens and Emigrants are invited to call at my Office for full in information, which will be given gratis; if by Letter postage paid. where a list of 200 to 300 Farms House, Stores and Lots can be seen for sale. Farmers and Citizens. who wish to dispose of their states can, by application to me, have the advantage

of an extensive advertisement of their property in English and German, without cost to them, unless sales be effected. Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent, interest upon

Mortgage, or the best personal security at long period or 6 per cent, at 20 days sight Persons desirous of receiving money from England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland and other parts of Europe, can have the cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is advised by the English Bankers. The money can be sent from any part of Great Britain, to Messrsf Baring, Brothers & Co. London, to the account of

Annuities, English Bills of Exchange, Gold and Bank of England Notes bought and sold. Emigrants can rely upon obtaining correct and valuable information, which the experience of more than nine years in the sale of Real Estate in Cincinnati enables me

Thomas Emery of Cincinnati.

to give. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, No. 11, East Fourth St.